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U.S. NEUTRON DECISION: PEACE 'IN GRAVE JEOPARDY'

AU171920 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 17 Aug 81

[BTA "Declaration" on U.S. Decision To Produce Neutron Bomb]

[Text] Sofia, 17 Aug (BTA)--The decision of the United States to launch the manufacture of the neutron weapon triggered the rightful wrath and tempestuous protests in all countries of the world, because it places peace and the security of mankind into a grave jeopardy. The decision is a direct continuation of the policy of the American Administration seeking to attain military superiority, a policy which stakes on strength.

This decision steps up the arms race, it will obstruct the peaceful efforts in the world to preserve the positive results achieved in the seventies during the process of detente and international cooperation, to conduct successful negotiations for limitation of armaments and for disarmament. The introduction of the neutron weapon in the huge nuclear arsenal will bring about a dangerous drop in the "nuclear threshold", actually a levelling of nuclear weapons with the conventional ones, which in its turn will abruptly increase the risk for every conflict of becoming a nuclear-missile catastrophe.

In order to offer an excuse for its anti-humane decision Washington said that the neutron weapon was to be stockpiled in the United States and that it had by no means been meant for use in Europe. The truth, however, cannot be blurred by such "naive" assurances, because this weapon is not meant for internal use, but for use in various parts of the world, mostly in Europe. It corresponds to the wishes of those American strategists who are nourishing the illusion that an eventual nuclear conflict will be held within the boundaries of the European continent alone and that the United States will remain untouched by it. That is why in some of the West European capitals they cannot hide their embarrasment over the decision of President Reagan. This can explain the unwillingness of the West European NATO member-states, which were not informed in advance of the American decision, to declare themselves openly in support of it. Some Western leaders, however, and this cannot escape notice, said that this decision was a matter of "internal affairs" of the United States, by which they have actually contributed to the implementation of the American schemes.

The plans of the American warmongers, related to the neutron weapons and the arms race, can and must be upset. The broad popular masses in many countries and first of all in Western Europe have explicitly and firmly expressed their disagreement and protest against the actions of Washington which are pushing mankind down the path of nuclear catastrophe. Peoples are becoming ever more aware of the fact that an end should be put to the arms race and disarmament should at last be taken.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, are making sustained efforts for peace and disarmament. To prove this, there are the peace programme for the eighties approved by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the constructive proposals and initiatives raised at the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and at the congresses of the other fraternal communist parties. Another proof is the idea for the setting up of nuclear-free zones in some European regions, the Balkans included, in favour of which stood the first party leaders and heads of state of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union at the time of their recent Crimean meeting.

Together with the other socialist countries the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a co-author of a draft-convention banning the neutron weapons, submitted at the disarmament committee. Bulgaria backed repeatedly the Soviet proposals for agreement to renounce the production and to ban the use of neutron weapons. A decision to completely ban this weapon alone can guarantee the security of all peoples, including the peoples of the United States of America.

The Bulgarian public is expressing their deep indignation and anxiety over the new dangerous step of the Government of the United States and insists on complete ban of the neutron weapon, which is the urgent command of the day, a task of prime importance facing every people, every country, every citizen of the world.

CONDOLENCES TO YUGOSLAVIA ON DORONJSKI'S DEATH

AU171345 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] The BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian State Council have sent a telegram to the SFRY Presidency and to the LCY Central Committee Presidium expressing condolences on the death of Stefan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

TODOROV MEETS ANGOLAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Cooperation Discussed

AU171651 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] As we already reported, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received the parliamentary delegation from the People's Republic of Angola led by Bernardo de Sousa, first secretary of the Angolan National Assembly. The Angolan guests showed interest in the structure and tasks of the supreme organ of the people's government in our country.

The guests expressed deep gratitude for the assistance which the Bulgarian people rendered and are still rendering to the Angolan people in their struggle for national liberation and against imperialist forces. Questions of cooperation between the parliaments of both countries were also discussed, as this contributes to the expanding relations between the parties and peoples of Bulgaria and Angola.

The talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly and by members of Parliament.

Dinner for Angolan Delegation

AU171947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, gave an official dinner in honor of the Angolan parliamentary delegation, headed by Bernardo de Sousa, general secretary of the Angolan people's assembly. The dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Peko Takov, by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, by members of Parliament and by high-ranking members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MACHEL ARRIVES ON 'UNOFFICIAL, FRIENDLY' VISIT

AU180934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, on 18 August Semora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, arrived in Bulgaria on an unofficial and friendly visit. At Sofia Airport, which was decorated with the two countries' flags, the high guest was greeted by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and National Assembly chairman. The national anthems of the two countries were played. After greeting the honor guard, Comrade Samora Machel was greeted by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Todor Bozhinov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev and Chudomir Aleksandrov; Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; BCP Central Committee department heads; ministers, and representatives of the Sofia public. Afterwards comrade Samora Machel departed for Varna. At Varna Airport he was greeted by Comrade Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov and Milko Balev.

ZHIVKOV MEETS MARTINIQUE COMMUNIST LEADER

AU171855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Armand Nicolas, secretary general of the Communist Party of Martinique, who is vacationing in our country.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two leaders briefed each other on their two parties' activities and discussed certain topical issues of the international communist and workers movement and of international life.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov described the tasks which the Bulgarian communists and working people are now coping with in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and talked about the successes achieved in building a developed socialist society in our country. He spoke about the peaceful foreign policy, aimed at achieving good-neighborly relations and at developing mutually advantageous cooperation among Balkan states, at transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, and at consolidating peace throughout the world

Comrade Armand Nicolas briefed Todor Zhivkov on the struggle of communists in Martinique to improve the people's living standard, and he conveyed the congratulations of Martinique communists on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and the BCP's 50th anniversary.

The two party leaders expressed their deep concern over the aggravation of the international atmosphere in recent years due to imperialism and especially the United States. They categorically denounced the militarist policy conducted by Washington in various areas of the world, including the Caribbean basin, where the United States is trying to stop the revolutionary process by organizing permanent conspiracies against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and other countries.

The leaders of the BCP and of the Martinique Communist Party stressed the need to intensify the unity of action of communists in the struggle for peace, for the further consolidation of the international communist movement and for the workers movement. The mutual wish for the further development of fraternal relations between the two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was expressed.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE CONFERENCE--An international conference of Bulgarian language experts opened in Sofia this morning. The conference deals with teaching the Bulgarian language to foreign students. Numerous lectures will be read during the conference on the subject by outstanding specialists from Bulgaria and abroad. There will also be papers on teaching the Bulgarian language abroad. The conference was opened by a representative of the Ministry of Education who pointed out that the conference will proceed at a very high level of erudition and welcomed the outstanding teachers of Bulgarian language abroad who are attending the conference. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 10 Aug 81 AU]

PRAGUE VIEWS RESULTS OF BREZHNEV-KANIA MEETING

LD171740 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Meetings in the Crimea of leading politicians of the Soviet Union and those of other socialist countries have a tradition of many years. The weekend meeting of Soviet and Polish leaders in the Crimea was very important as regards the further development of the People's Republic of Poland. The meeting took place shortly after the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of Poland's United Workers' Party with the party, government and all patriotic forces exerting considerable efforts towards consolidation of the sociopolitical situation in Poland. In the Crimea, these efforts were given full support, for example by the Soviet Union deferring the repayment of Polish debts for raw materials to a future 5-year plan period. This will enable Poland to further develop its national economy. These decisions contrast with the attitude of Western creditors a week earlier; Western creditors flatly refused any kind of postponement. Although lip-service is being paid to the West's readiness to render generous assistance to Poland's economy, creditors are insisting on the repayment of installments as originally stipulated.

The Crimea meeting also accentuated international aspects in connection with socialist Poland. The fact was stressed that joint foreign policy action pursued by the Soviet Union, Poland and other countries of the Warsaw Treaty alliance, include the most important proposals which had started the process of detente in Europe. Both countries will continue these efforts in future, as this is necessitated by the interests of security in Europe and the world at large.

The meeting of Soviet and Polish leaders also dealt with the United States' endeavors to incite unrest or local wars in various parts of the world; with United States' assistance rendered to reactionary regimes; with interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The meeting strongly condemned a resolution on the internal situation in Poland adopted by the United States Congress. The resolution threatened Poland's legitimate government that the United States would not be indifferent to measures taken against antisocialist forces--that is, against the very forces who are undermining and disrupting Poland's economy. This statement encouraged such forces to continue their destructive activities.

The Crimea meeting of the leaders of Poland and the Soviet Union must have disappointed those why try to help drive a wedge between the two countries. The meeting reaffirmed the traditional friendship between both countries and helped promote their mutual cooperation, as well as European peace.

RUDE PRAVO ARTICLES ATTACK POLISH SOLIDARITY

AU171300 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 14 August 1981 on page 6 carries a 1,100-word article by Karol Mikulka, entitled "We Saw Counterrevolution," which describes the course of the 7 August "Warning Strike" at the Sosnowiec mine. According to Mikulka, almost 440 miners "did not heed the threats" of the local Solidarity officials and turned up for the morning shift, leaving only "some 50 to 60" miners ready to strike. In this situation, Mikulka says, Solidarity assumed control at the mine: "Any resistance was futile. The storm troops of 'Solidarity,' whose chairman 'attended to' the chairman of the party organization, did not give anyone a chance to resist. Applying brute force, they drove the director, both chairmen [of the local party organization and of the local branch trade union organization], the chief engineer and the economic deputy director into a separate room."

"The mine's dispatcher," Mikulka goes on to say, "had to surrender under the threat of force the telephones and the communication equipment. The telephone of the enterprise management and the two chairmen in the room where they were confined had already been cut off. A guard of several people stood at the door.

"'If you don't leave the pit immediately, you are fired!... Solidarity is controlling the mine now!... Just try not to obey!... We will stage an unlimited general strike. We will see who will get you out of the mine.' With every word they were spreading an atmosphere of anxiety.

"'Get out of the workshops. Stop the machines.' Those who did not respond in time to the orders of the storm troops of 'Solidarity', which were running around the whole mine, were beaten and kicked away from their machines. Five miners operating an auxiliary pit for transporting material to the mine had to 'run the gauntlet.' They beat them and spat at them, allegedly to make them realize the meaning of discipline. Two miners persevered and defended themselves as well as they could but finally they yielded to the superior force. Also Jan Stanislawek, commander of the enterprise guards, could not stand up to it. He was dispossessed by force of the key to the enterprise radio room. He had to stand by helplessly as some members of the storm troops knocked down with hammers and hatchets the red star from the mine's tower. They slung it to the floor, trampled it underfoot and threw it on the scrap metal dump.

"'It will no longer shine for us....' 'Away with the government! Away with communists!'

"The participants in a meeting taking place in the mine's auditorium, many of them driven inside by force by members of the storm troops, could no longer stand to hear the abusive language about everything connected with socialism and the Soviet Union.

"'Stop it. Enough is enough!' Cieslaw Tondos, deputy chairman of the PZPR enterprise committee, could no longer stand listening to all the filth and murk. 'Shut up! Or we will hang you!'

"They did not even listen to the voivodship's prosecutor general. His request to meet the mine's management was turned down with the words: 'There is no time for such things now. Only after the strike. We, Solidarity, now determine all the rules here.'"

Describing his visit to Sosnowiec a few days after the strike, Mikulka mentions the emergence of leaflets calling for "Death to Communists" in the vicinity of the mine. He also cites the opinions of miners and party officials with whom he discussed the events of 7 August and who appraised them as "resembling the beginning of unbridled terror" and "reminiscent of havoc instigated by counterrevolution."

On 15 August RUDE PRAVO carries another article by its special Warsaw correspondent Karol Mikulka--a 500-word item, entitled "They Are Making Criminals Appear Innocent as Babies." The article deals with the Solidarity leaders' support for the "terrorists" Jerzy and Ryszard Kowalczyk, who are serving a prison sentence for having blown up the auditorium of the advanced school of pedagogy in Opole 10 years ago. To disprove an article in the Mazowsze Solidarity publication INDEPENDENCE, which demanded the release of the Kowalczyk brothers on the ground that they are political prisoners, Mikulka cites an undated Polish television interview with the two brothers, in which they reportedly "declared that they do not consider themselves political prisoners" and described their former acts as "terrorist." These admissions "do not at all bother" the Solidarity leaders, Mikulka says in conclusion, because the case of the Kowalczyk brothers serves them only as a "pretext" for "pressure actions" and "stirring up even more the already turbulent waters."

INVESTIGATION OF ILLEGAL ACTS IN POLAND REPORTED

LD180926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0000 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] In Poland voivodship and city prosecutors have started investigations of individual cases of violation of laws, especially cases of illegal publication and distribution of various publications with antisocialist contents and the organization of demonstrations and protest marches in Poland. These include for example the publication and distribution of materials with antistate and anti-Soviet contents in the Katowice steel plant and similar cases in other parts of the country.

The voivodship prosecutor in Tarnobrzeg has started preliminary proceedings in a case of publication of materials against the system of the Polish People's Republic and its allied ties.

In Ciechanow, for example, an investigation connected with the placement of slogans slandering state bodies in shop windows is in progress. The perpetrator of this deed is a member of Walesa's trade union. He has been charged and is under police surveillance.

Cases of impeding or preventing the work of state and economic representatives are also being investigated.

The voivodship prosecutor's office in Warsaw is investigating a case in which a member of the public security forces was beaten up during the demonstration of motor vehicles in the capital organized by Walesa's trade unions.

In Katowice Voivodship, investigation continues into the restriction of the freedom of the leadership of the Sosnowiec mine during the recent strike, which was also provoked by Walesa's trade unions.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES RFE STANCE ON NEUTRON BOMB

LD140840 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 14 Aug (CETEKA)--The "Radio Free Europe" war mongering station has readily taken its place among those who do not hesitate to make Europe a nuclear battlefield, RUDE PRAVO writes today.

At a time when the whole world public protests against the decision of President Reagan to manufacture the neutron warhead, this Munich-based radio station, kept alive by American dollars, supports the production of this weapon, RUDE PRAVO says and continues:

After all, this is natural. The station came into being as an artificial product of cold war and it needs the cold war climate to ("survive"). That is why, in the pay of its masters, it supports everything that could bring back this climate, even at the cost of increased danger of a nuclear disaster on the European Continent.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DORONJSKI'S DEATH

LD171502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a telegram of condolences today to the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidium on the death of Stevan Doronjski. Stevan Doronjski was an important party and state representative in Yugoslavia.

STROUGAL, DELEGATION PAY VISIT TO CESKA LIPA

Arrival, Welcome

LD171012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, has arrived in the district of Ceska Lipa today for a working visit. He is accompanied by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Josef Korcak, deputy federal premier and Czech premier, and Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier, Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuel and power. The party and state representatives were welcomed by Jaroslav Hajn, leading secretary of the North Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee, and other representatives of the region and of the Ceska Lipa District.

Discussion Details

LD172335 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal prime minister, and Comrades Josef Korcak, Vaclav Hula and other members of his entourage, today met with leading officials of the party and state bodies of the North Bohemia Region and the Ceska Lipa District.

Their working discussion was centered on the realization of the key tasks facing the North Bohemian industrial agglomeration. Its development will be directed in accordance with the comprehensive regional plan for the period of 1981-85, which will become an integral part of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. They have devoted their prime attention to the fuel and energy base. In order to meet increased demands on the extraction of coal and the generation of electricity, they have adopted measures aimed at securing both induced [vyvolany] and contingent [podminujici] investments. Their integral part is comprehensive housing construction, the building of civic amenities, which has been lagging, and the modernization of the rail and road network. These measures will create prerequisites for the necessary stabilization of manpower in this region.

Another important subject of the discussions was environmental care. The participants in the meeting have decided to accelerate the gasification of glass manufacturing plants and households, expand the recultivation of industrially scarred areas and build more parks, woodlands and playgrounds for children. An expansion of the program of social and health measures is also being prepared.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal paid tribute to the results achieved by the working people of the North Bohemia Region and voiced his conviction that they would come to grips with the demanding tasks in the current complicated conditions.

BRIEFS

COLOTKA VISITS DISTRICTS--Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, visited the districts of Levice and Galanta today. He participated in the festive opening of a reconstructed production hall in the national enterprise Slovak Stone Industry. In the afternoon, Comrade Colotka visited cooperatives in Kalna Nad Hronom and in Tekovske Luzany, where he acquainted himself with the harvest results. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Aug 81 LD]

COAL EXTRACTION LAG--The July rains have affected extraction in the North Bohemia brown coal basin, so that the monthly plan was not fulfilled. In coal extraction the lag amounted to 2.6 percent, and in removal of the overburden 7.4 percent. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 4 Aug 81 p 1 AU]

THEORY OF DETERRENCE: 'DANGEROUS NONSENSE'

LD172324 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 17 Aug 81

["Military Commentary" by Heinz Britsche]

[Text] The FRG media propaganda campaign to vindicate the neutron weapon is in full swing. Today's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG calls it a credible weapon because it is a greater deterrent than other weapons. If used, it would spare the civilian population as it is intended for enemy tanks. Today's HANDELSBLATT calls the new bomb a convincing weapon in terms of military logic. Other media repeat the definition given by CDU military expert Werner Marx that the neutron weapons are classical defensive weapons.

Consider these attempts at justification more closely. First, whether a weapon is offensive or defensive is not primarily a matter of the weapon system but depends on who orders its use and for what political purpose. To be sure, there are weapon systems whose primary function is defense against enemy systems; others are chiefly designed for offensive tasks. But an aggressor needs air defense weapons as much as the defender. Did not the fascist forces possess thousands of antiaircraft guns and interceptors? Second, the U.S. nuclear weapons whose production has been ordered by the administration in Washington are warheads for guided missiles and the 203-mm and 155-mm howitzers, weapons stationed in large numbers in the FRG. According to U.S. Army regulations and in all NATO exercises, these missile and artillery weapons are used for offensive tasks. Their sudden concentration of fire prepares an attack by NATO armor, as may be seen from many exercise reports. Where is their defensive character then? It resides only in the malicious imputation that the Soviet Union intends to invade West Europe with its tanks -- the constant repetition of the old lie of a Soviet threat.

The Soviet Union has more than a dozen times offered the West reciprocal treaties to renounce first strikes with nuclear and conventional weapons. It has made concrete proposals to reduce armed forces in central Europe and unilaterally withdraw 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks from the GDR. It is prepared for further reductions and has suggested a wider zone of confidence-building measures. At this of all times, and in view of such concrete proposals, the neutron weapon is to be introduced because, as HANDELSBLATT puts it today, it fits superbly into the strategy evolved by NATO years ago.

That gets us closer to the point, for, in the view of the Pentagon and NATO staffs, the neutron weapon is clearly intended to initiate a nuclear first strike, that is, nuclear aggression against the socialist states within the framework of NATO nuclear strategy, as are the proposed U.S. medium-range weapons, the Pershing-2 and the cruise missiles. With their nuclear medium-range weapons, the NATO military men want to attack military targets deep within Soviet territory while the neutron weapons are to be used in areas close to the borders of the GDR and CSSR.

The July issue of the Munich EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE [EUROPEAN DEFENSE REVIEW] has this to say about the comprehensive military concept of NATO's European nuclear forces: They must be flexible in operation and the effective range of their delivery vehicles must be such as to fight the Warsaw Pact forces in depth all along. [as heard] Deployment planning must preserve the option for NATO of a nuclear first strike.

Such a clearly aggressive forward strategy, in the view of the Federal German champions of the neutron weapon, makes the deterrent more credible and raises the risk threshold of nuclear war.

The theory of deterrence is dangerous nonsense because security can never be increased through a nuclear race. It can be won only by reducing armaments in line with the principle of military balance. But the NATO military chiefs say that the neutron weapon only makes sense if the commanding officer can freely determine its use, that is, if the U.S. president delegates this authority lower down the line so that a divisional commander might be able to decide on nuclear war.

Then there is the claim that the neutron weapon protects civilians, which is refuted by imperialist military practice in using eeapons--in nuclear terms by Hiroshima and Nagasaki and in conventional terms by World War II, the U.S. bombing of Vietnamese towns and hospitals or the recent raids by Israeli pilots in Beirut's residential quarters. So far, these militaristic forces have used every weapon against civilian populations. The neutron weapon would surely be no exception.

In this context let me remark on the Pentagon chief's intention, as reported by today's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE. It says that, basically, he wants to restore U.S. nuclear superiority into the nineties and therefore does not think much of the principle of balance. This calculation will certainly not work out, simply because the Soviet Union never can and never will permit it.

AUTHORITIES RETURN RUNAWAY YOUNGSTER TO FRG

AU171245 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Aug 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Handed Over to Standing FRG Representation in GDR for Return"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 13 August 1981 13-year old Anton Jelcic of Nuremberg was handed over to the standing FRG representative in order to be returned to the FRG. The youngster had run away from a FRG youth center in the FRG and had been apprehended on 12 August 1981 on the D 1,300 transit train at the GDR Griebnitz-See border crossing point.

GREETINGS TO INDIAN LEADERS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU171248 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15/16 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[ND report: "Cooperation With India in Our Countries' Interests: Congratulation on 34th Independence Anniversary"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India.

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the achievement of India's independence it is a sincere pleasure for us to convey cordial greetings and best wishes on the part of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people to you, esteemed Mr President, and to you, esteemed Mrs Prime Minister and to the government and people of the Republic of India.

Our great respect is due to the friendly Indian people for the significant successes achieved in the comprehensive development of the country. India's active work for peace and international security, against the danger of a new war enjoys particular recognition in the GDR.

We are able to note with satisfaction that the traditional relations of proven friendship and close cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of India are developing and consolidating in a gratifying manner. We are convinced that expanding and deepening this fruitful and mutually beneficial cooperation will serve the preservation of peace and will also benefit our peoples.

Esteemed Mr President and esteemed Mrs Prime Minister accept our good wishes for good health, creative vigor and success in your responsible office.

HONECKER GREETS WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES SESSION

LD171248 **East Berlin** International Service in German 0203 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, to the World Council of Churches Central Committee; date not given]

[Text] Berlin 17 Aug (ADN)--On the occasion of the session of the World Council of Churches Central Committee, I welcome you to the GDR. For a long time our country has paid sympathetic attention to the diverse work by the World Council of Churches. In particular, your organisation's involvement in real progress towards resolving present-day burning questions meets with our broad approval. In this we especially appreciate those activities by the World Council of Churches which aim at safeguarding a peaceful future for mankind and its social progress. This applies also to the untiring work by the World Council of Churches against all forms of racism and colonialism.

The session of your central committee takes place at a time which is characterized by worsening tensions and confrontations in the world. Hence our state regards it as its most important foreign policy task to contribute towards overcoming these tensions and normalizing international relations.

Our republic lies in the heart of the Europeran continent. This continent, which was the cradle of detente in the seventies, is capable today, too, of bringing forth initiatives toward detente and the improvement of the international political climate. Europe needs no new arms, no nuclear weapons and no neutron bombs, but the limitation, the reduction of the arms race in all its forms. People in all countries need peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation and not more military confrontation. Our hope and all our aspirations are that serious and businesslike negotiations on disarmament measures will come about.

Many of you know through your own work that the GDR is bound in international solidarity to the people's fight for freedom and independence. It resolutely condemns and policy of imperialism, racism and colonialism. The GDR will continue to consistently work to ensure that reason and justice gain the upper hand in international relations.

In this spirit I wish you a successful meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches. May the outcome equal the expectations of your member churches, the wishes of the peoples everywhere, and contribute toward solving mankind's pressing problems.

STOPH GREETS INTERNATIONAL LIBRARIANS' MEETING

LD171242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0206 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 Aug (ADN)--Willi Stoph chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in a greetings address, has cordially welcomed to the GDR the 47th general assembly of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) in Leipzig.

For the GDR and its librarians "it is recognition and an obligation for this general assembly to take place in our socialist country at the request of IFLA." The address continues: "You are meeting at a time in which it is more than ever important to ban the dangers of a nuclear conflagration and to consolidate international security. May the librarians be encouraged from here to make their contribution toward maintaining peace, stopping the arms race and also for military detente and disarmament."

Willi Stoph expressed the hope that the members of the 47th IFLA General Assembly "will take advantage of their stay to get to know the GDR, a state directing its policy consistently toward the well-being of the people, and which promotes peace and friendship with all the peoples everywhere. You will see for yourselves that the demand made on literature to make a contribution toward forming humanist personalities and toward international understanding, is reality in our country."

In conclusion the GDR head of government expressed the wish "that this meeting of librarians from all continents may serve the strengthening of cooperation between states and the maintenance of peace".

RADIO CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN CONSUMER GOODS

DW171341 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] The tasks on which the enterprises are urgently working on include the increase in the production of consumer goods. The 10th party congress has adopted unequivocal decisions to that end. It demands a stable consumer supply and a good assortment of commodities. This is, of course, primarily up to the enterprises whose production program directly concerns consumer goods. We do not make any cuts there. But the newly formed central combines which produce other goods also should do more for the increase in consumer goods production, as per the instructions issued by the 10th party congress. This order to the large industrial combines is highly important and must be taken seriously.

If we take a look at the consumer goods which these combines have produced to date we cannot be satisfied in many cases. Often this additional consumer goods production amounts to only 1 percent of the total production of these potent combines, and partially this consumer goods production involves only small, insignificant products which in reality do not correspond to the dignity of these large combines as far as their contribution toward this important supply issue is concerned. Partially these products also leave much to be desired as to their quality, and in part they are goods which are not at all, or not urgently, in demand on the market. Hence, what the party congress imposed on the combines with regard to consumer goods production involves the foremost, and ultimately decisive, problem of finding products whose production will close true gaps in the goods supply.

Regrettably I still know of cases of cottage industry in enterprises which presumably have been fostered by the wishful thinking of engineers and technologists; these products are not even worth the manpower or the dear material invested in them. This is why combines should contact and consult the trade sector and ascertain demands.

The duties of the combines concerning the improvement in the goods supply also include the continuation of the production of commodities which have proved their worth and have been in demand. The laws are still valid under which any consumer goods production may not be discontinued without the approval of the superior economic echelon. Surely more consistency is indicated occasionally in that respect, as are corrections and the redemption of neglects.

We anticipate a further increase in consumer goods production from the 54 bezirk-administered combines whose establishment is now in progress and will be wound up by the end of the year. At present 19 such combines exist. I think that we will have to be dealing with consumer goods production some more in the future as well.

EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE CANCELED DUE TO FLOODS

AU171241 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 15 Aug 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Evangelical Alliance Cannot Be Held"]

[Text] The Committee of the Evangelical Alliance in the GDR has announced that this year's 87th Conference of the Evangelical Alliance in Bad Blankenburg, planned for 19-23 August, cannot take place because of extensive flood damage. The envisaged topics will be discussed at the 1982 conference.

BRIEFS

PALESTINIAN CHILDREN ARRIVE--A group of 30 Palestinian children from Lebanon arrived in the GDR on 7 August to spend a few weeks of recreation in the "Glueck Auf" vacation home of the Magdeburg Kohlehandel VEB [state enterprise]. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Aug 81 p 2 AU]

NEPSZABADSAG OUTLINES YEAR'S EVENTS IN POLAND

LD180906 Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Aug (MTI)--Under the title "From August 1980 to August 1981," Tuesday's NEPSZABADSAG carries a detailed account of Polish events during the past one year. It analyses the process which started with a strike in a Gdansk shipyard (?and has) been under way ever since [words indistinct]:

"The causes of the strike in Gdansk can be traced far back: Like during the outbreak of the crises in 1968, 1970 and 1976 (in which, of course, hostile elements also participated), a key element was a neglect of the population supplies and the living conditions. It was so especially during the over-rapid industrialization of the 1970's, which incurred ever heavier debts, and which was carried on even after [it] had became evident that the over-ambitious plans were untenable. It is to be deeply regretted that those carrying the greatest responsibility for the fate of the country did not listen to the warnings, ignored criticism, and did not take seriously the signals sent to them from all walks of Polish life, from the ranks of the working class. This was one of the reasons why it had become clear by August 1980 that the tasks brooked no delay. There was need for resolute and radical changes in order to successfully continue socialist building. As the first step, (?in the) weeks after Gdansk, the prime personnel consequences of the situation were drawn; new leaders were elected to the helm of [words indistinct] who had unchallengable devotion to a change, to eliminate the errors and bring about a socialist renewal (using the Polish terms). All seemed to be set for the country to overcome the crisis, step by step though, yet in the foreseeable future.

"It has evidently been impossible to solve the problems that have their origin in the past decade or even further in the past in a year, yet quite a lot could have been done. The paramount question at this anniversary is as follows: What hindered the realization of that [which] even during a year could have been accomplished, which was hoped for by all goodwilled people, and which was righteously seen as a realistic target. Why do the most competent people have still to tell that the crisis--despite brief and temporary letups--has not hit its lowest (?point yet)? Why is it that in a recent appeal, the Polish Episcopacy called for a 'start (sic) of the solution of the vital tasks?'"

Analysing the internal situation, the central HSWP organ writes: "July saw the 9th extra-ordinary congress which, in line with earlier plenums, confirmed [word indistinct] intention to solve the problems through social consensus. Naturally, congress, too, was unable to solve all the press problems overnight. It asked for time to put into reality its decisions, which enjoyed the support of widest sections of the public. However, that was (?not some-thing) extremist forces in the Solidarity leadership wanted. They then opted for a new and even more dangerous form of undermining order: (?they sent) people--who were mislead by false news--to the streets. They organized the so-called hunger marches. Though in the wake of the events of the most recent days, the Solidarity leadership retreated, and it showed a more constructive approach to some of the problems, unimpared order has still not been restored.

"Even this outline of the (?events shows) that the past one year has not lived up to the expectations, first of all because the Solidarity's activities were--and still are--determined by such insidious and hostile elements (first of all, members of the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]) whose objective is not a gradual overcoming of the crisis, instead, its further exacerbation.

"True, these elements account for just a fragment of the organization, which has several million members, and the honest millions (?who want) a socialist renewal. So far, however, the key tone has been struck by that desperate group.

"They work out the tactic, which has been aptly named 'creeping counterrevolution.' Their pressure has even now kept the organization on the fatal course. Not accidentally, one of their managers, Adam Michnik, in an interview with SPIEGEL, said: 'It is dangerous to force out radical elements from the trade union, since that could end the social discipline which has been admired by the world for a year.' As a matter of fact, what the world is surprised at is that this unfortunate process is still in progress."

"The interview is noteworthy because, first, it inadvertently shows that the key note is struck by Michnik and people similar to him, i.e. by radical elements. On them does the future of the movement depend. Second, they have to face the alternative that the country might become fed up with and put an end to their damaging [word indistinct].

"At one of its latest sessions, the government adopted the following decision: It will act more resolutely than ever before against those endangering Poland's security and violating law and order. In declaring resolute action, the Polish party and government leadership finds support in the community of socialist countries and, first of all, the Soviet Union, including many-sided material assistance given to Poland. The communique on the (?meeting of Polish and) Soviet leaders in the Crimea says, among others: 'The CPSU and the Soviet people express sincere solidarity with the PUWP, and with those forces of the Polish people which are dashing the schemes of the enemies of socialism, bring a solution to the crisis and improve the living conditions of the people.'

"We, on our part, once again (?say on) this anniversary that we are devotedly and consistently supporting the Polish patriots, the Polish communists in their struggle to overcome the crisis, to unmask the hostile forces and bring about a socialist consolidation," writes, among others, NEPSZABADSAG.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISITING ANGOLAN DELEGATION

Delegation Concludes Visit

LD171230 Budapest MTI in English 1034 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 17 Aug (MTI)--Concluding its official, friendly visit to Hungary, a delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola, headed by Bernardo de Sousa, first secretary of the Angolan parliament and member of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola--Party of Labor (MPLA-PL) Central Committee, left Budapest on Monday.

The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee.

Meetings Noted 12-17 Aug

LD171818 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 17 Aug 81

["Angolan Delegation--Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 17 Aug (MTI)--As already reported earlier, the Angolan parliamentary delegation left Hungary on Monday. During their official friendly stay in Hungary between August 12 and 17, the Angolan guests were seen by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. They had official discussions with a Hungarian negotiating group led by Antal Apro. The sides informed one another about the work of their bodies and discussed the possibilities of expanding cooperation.

The Angolan delegation met also with Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and exchanged with him views about timely questions of the international life. During a call to the city hall, Zoltan Szepvolgyi, Budapest's mayor, briefed the representatives of the Angolan legislation about the development and plans of the capital city.

The delegation visited also a factory and a cooperative farm.

Bernardo de Sousa invited a delegation of the Hungarian parliament for a visit to Angola.

MIKLOS OVARI RECEIVES SWAPO'S VISITING NUJOMA

LD171506 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Miklos Ovari has received the president of SWAPO in Budapest. At the meeting Sam Nujoma informed him of the struggle of the people of Namibia and of their struggle against colonization and apartheid. The member of the MSZMP Politburo reaffirmed the solidarity of the Hungarian communists with the people of Namibia.

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON TV PROGRAM

LD130950 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 1800 GMT on 12 August broadcasts the 90-minute "Foreign Political Forum" program, comprising questions on foreign policy themes asked by viewers of the studio panel, which comprises an unidentified moderator and MAGYAR NEMZET staff journalist Janos Avar, MAGYARORSZAG chief editor Jozsef Palfy, ESTI HIRLAP foreign policy columnist Ervin Reti and MAGYAR NEMZET staffer Tibor Varkoni. The moderator announces that telephone dispatches are expected from Washington, Moscow and Warsaw during the program.

The moderator reads questions from named viewers on the British authorities' stance toward the IRA and the French Government's attitude to Bani-Sadr, to which the panel members reply.

Next a question is read from a viewer who asks whether the problems experienced in Poland are seen in other socialist countries, too. For example, "there are supply problems in Romania." An unidentified panel member says: "Perhaps the first thing that can be explained is that today there are supply problems all over the world, in every country. In fact there are economic problems in every country. Now, in Romania I think that certain particular things also play a part, notably, for example, the fact that in the last period they started a vigorous industrialization. We do not yet know the precise data, but probably agriculture fell behind a little in all this. Another factor I would mention here--at least that is how the Romanian press reported it--the Oradea paper, the RED FLAG, wrote the other day, for example, just a few days ago, that certain subjective factors also play a part in this, notably the fact that a kind of buying fever has taken hold in certain Romanian cities. The population has purchased more than it actually needs, and they are of the view--at least this is what the Romanian paper said--that this has to be neutralized by a campaign of enlightenment. It has to be explained to people that they have no cause to be anxious. This is roughly what they themselves see as the reason."

The moderator moves on to another question: "Would Carter not have been better for us, after all, and is there any chance of ever coming to an understanding with Reagan?" Avar replies: "Well, I am sure that Carter would have been better for me, as a failed prophet. Reagan is the reality, but what I mean by this is that unfortunately at the moment he expresses the general American mood. This is not a fortunate thing, but we have to reckon with this. And this general mood behind Reagan labors under the delusion that U.S. superiority can once more be restored. Until they have lost their infatuation with this, there is not much point in weighing up the chances."

A viewer asks: "With the production of the neutron weapon and the deployment of the MX missiles, is it conceivable that the United States will achieve superiority on the basis of which it could start a limited nuclear war--naturally not from its own territory but from West Europe or China?" A panel member replies: "No, it is not conceivable in any way. Nuclear weapons are interrelated and it would be very difficult to describe one particular weapon as a 'miracle weapon' or as a weapon serving extraordinary purposes. The great problem is that both the MX missiles and the neutron weapon could initiate new branches of the arms race. These call for a response and they increase both the dangers and the expenses."

Another panel member continues: "Although the anxiety over this is justified, nevertheless in some people it seems to border on panic--and this may have been experienced by some of our viewers in their environment--and I would like to talk about this. This particular weapon could hardly upset the strategic balance of forces because it is a tactical weapon; the danger of this particular weapon lies in the fact that it reduces the psychological resistance that has emerged with regard to the deployment of nuclear weapons ever since Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Let us just consider what the Americans might have done if the neutron weapon had been ready for deployment during the time of the Vietnam war."

A third speaker goes on to describe some of the characteristics of the neutron bomb, and says: "The problem is that the Americans, in the manner of typical armchair theory, consider that a limited war is possible. Naturally, for those of us in Europe this would harldy be a limited war. The Soviet strategic strike force, which continues to hold the United States hostage--if I may put it this way--remains the main counterbalance to the neutron bomb. This is part of the mutual balance and this has not changed with this weapon. Even if we accept the fact that we exaggerate the possibility of a limited war in connection with the neutron bomb--and I don't believe that we exaggerate this because it is impossible that a limited war could take place without it becoming immediately a nuclear world war--then we would follow the Pentagon's line. This should not be done."

Another speaker continues: "If I were to argue, it would be with Defense Secretary Weinberger who said that this is a weapon which can be controlled. Well, in the case of the traditional nuclear weapons there is that well-known red telephone or button, usually in the hands of the President or the political leadership. In this case there is a danger that decisions might be left to generals and local commanders in certain cases. Thus it cannot be controlled."

The moderator moves on to another subject and reads the question asked by a viewer: "What specific disadvantages have affected or could affect the socialist countries, including Hungary, as a consequence of the U.S. embargo policy?" A panel member replies: "Let me just give you two Hungarian examples, because these are nearest to us and I have concrete knowledge of these. To all intents and purposes both of these affect the same Hungarian company, the Hungarian aluminum industry trust. Alcoa, which is a big aluminum industry company in the United States, has not been able to deliver the know-how, that is to say the technical equipment to be used for a new Hungarian aluminum foundry as a result of restrictions introduced by the administration. Similarly, IBM, the American firm, has not been able to deliver its modern and advanced computer which is needed, among other things, for the economic activities of this trust."

The moderator reads a viewer's question concerning the state of U.S.-Hungarian relations, to which a panel member replies: "According to our knowledge these relations are normal and this is what I have heard from both sides and this was the answer given to my enquiries. However, it needs to be recognized that relations between individual countries that belong to different world systems and different systems of alliances must follow general relations.

"Thus it is inconceivable that someone either from among us or from among them could enjoy completely good relations with the other while, to put it clearly, the alliance systems are on bad terms with each other."

The discussion then moves on to the subject of the Madrid conference and the purpose it serves. It was noted that despite the slow progress at the conference and the many opportunities missed, the CSCE is still useful in providing a forum for discussions. However, there is still a need for greater progress, and hope was expressed that something might be achieved in Madrid in the fall.

The moderator offers for discussion the question of whether the USSR has separate policies for the United States and West Europe, and whether it differentiates among various NATO countries. A panel member replies that NATO has never been united, and Jozsef Pálfy continues: "My impression is that the United States is the most important partner for the USSR. I do not know whether you agree with me on this; however, in my view what is decisive for the USSR is that it should be able to reach agreement with the United States. Whenever the possibility of reaching agreement with the Americans appears to be almost inconceivable or is likely to take a very long time, naturally, relations with the FRG or France are given greater emphasis. Incidentally, I would mention that the weight and significance of economic relations with, say, the FRG is naturally very important for the USSR."

The panel goes on to review the history of relations between the USSR and the United States and West Europe in the sixties and seventies.

Moving on, the moderator reads the question from a viewer who asks whether the USSR is capable of manufacturing the neutron weapon, to which Ervin Reti replies: "We have already said that the neutron weapon is not a 'miracle weapon' and that far more complex weapons systems are already in existence. The USSR made the concrete proposal in 1977--when this issue was first put on the agenda--that the Americans should abandon the idea of its production and then the USSR, too, would abandon it. The USSR remains prepared to do this if the Americans have the same inclination."

The moderator then announces that questions will now be asked of Elemer Csak, editor of the Budapest Radio political magazine program "168 Hours," who is on the telephone from Moscow. The moderator asks: "What kind of assistance is the USSR providing for Poland?" to which Elemer Csak replies: "I understand that ever since the crisis began the USSR has been delivering--apart from the usual economic cooperation--an extremely large amount of food, raw materials and sources of energy. There are figures in circulation, according to which this amounts to more than $4 billion or perhaps even $4.5 billion. Thus the USSR is providing fairly comprehensive assistance, partly through speeding up the usual deliveries and partly, in addition to this, in the form of aid."

A viewer asks for an explanation of the fact that Warsaw Pact forces have "repeatedly" conducted military exercises in and around Poland recently. Elemer Csak replies: "I do not know whether they are conducting military exercises. I certainly know that the beginning of a military exercise is underway. According to the information currently available to me, these military exercises are planned by the Warsaw Pact, as a military alliance. They are held in accordance with a certain timetable and I would not necessarily connect them with the Polish crisis, even though this particular military exercise is being held in the region of Poland. "Incidentally, Western propaganda is already portraying this as a rehearsal for an invasion. As far as I know, I believe that it would be wrong to say this. On the other hand, it is a fact that ever since the Polish crisis began and the situation started to deteriorate, the American forces stationed in Europe have been staying on the FRG-GDR frontier."

A viewer asks: "Is it conceivable that the Warsaw Pact forces could provide military assistance to the Polish leadership?" To this Elemer Csak replies: "I believe that in theory this is conceivable if the situation develops in such a way that something endangers the common interests of the Warsaw Pact, or in other words, the security of the existence of socialism. This something would probably be foreign intervention. I believe that the issue today is different: The fundamental issue is how the Poles can solve the crisis, how they can put their affairs in order, how they themselves can create the conditions for promoting stability and for putting an end to dual authority. As has been stressed several times here in Moscow and in the capitals of other socialist countries as well, the countries of the socialist community will provide the necessary moral--and to the extent that it is possible--material support for this. This other solution would be very undesirable from the point of view of the world, Poland and of the socialist countries."

The moderator then greets NEPSZABADSAG's Washington correspondent Istvan Szabo who is on the line from Washington, and asks him about world response to the U.S. decision on the neutron bomb as reported in the U.S. press. Szabo replies that the world's negative reaction to the decision is "underplayed" by the U.S. media. Szabo sees the timing of the announcement on the decision to manufacture neutron bombs as connected with the fact that Congress is in recess, and says that Congress has been "tricked." Szabo goes on to discuss U.S. media coverage of the events in Poland and he points out that U.S. television has a differentiated approach to Polish strikers and U.S. strikers.

The moderator then asks Szabo who runs U.S. foreign policy and whether this policy is regarded as consistent, to which he replies: "Who is in charge of U.S. foreign policy? We said already at the time of the elections that an administration came to power, headed by a president--let us speak first of all of the President--who has no foreign political experience and consequently even in relation to the presidents during the past few decades he is a man who has the greatest need for advisers. He must listen to those who know more than he does about these questions. This circumstance, together with the fact that in the United States the President is a little like a king--he can not be overthrown--means that those people who have a say in foreign policy compete for the favors of the President. The neutron issue is a very good example of this. It was in April, if I remember correctly, that Defense Secretary Weinberger told the NATO governments that the neutron bomb organizations would be revived. Haig then sent an official telegram telling them to ignore the statement by the defense secretary. Now the issue has now been revived. Now Weinberger has come out on top in the planning group of the National Security Council and the President has approved Weinberger's recommendation because Weinberger's argument was that the United States cannot permit its actions to be determined by the vacillations of its allies.

The moderator asks Szabo whether this neutron decision will affect the chances of negotiation in a positive or negative direction, to which he replies: "Secretary of State Haig gave a speech yesterday in which he tried to argue that the stronger the United States is, the better are the chances for negotiations. Just a day earlier, Defense Secretary Weinberger said in connection with the neutron bomb that it will bring negotiations closer. The U.S. idea is that it will only negotiate from a position of strength, that the stronger it is, the closer the negotiations are. Naturally, this is far from the realities of the case. This is far from reality. It is obvious that it is not possible to negotiate with a power such as the Soviet Union from a position of strength. This Haig speech in effect demands that the Soviet Union should acknowledge itself as smaller, weaker before the United States begins negotiations. The neutron bomb is a part of this picture."

Asked whether the United States genuinely wants arms talks, Szabo says that it is not ready for talks "at present" and that "it wants to arm and is playing for time."

Elemer Csak in Moscow is invited to reply to this question. He says: "This absolutely corresponds to the Moscow opinion. In the course of my talks yesterday and today I became convinced that in Soviet opinion the United States simply does not want to talk and the fact that from time to time it says it is ready for talks in fact becomes just an empty phrase, for it does not fit in with its policy. It does not fit in with its foreign policy ideas that it should negotiate. In fact the Reagan administration, it seems here, now wants to play the role of the crusading knight who takes up battle with the dragon of communism, and this does not agree, does not accord, with a readiness for talks. Academician Arbatov--perhaps newspaper readers read some of this in the papers--said a few days ago that the United States is doing nothing at present to strengthen confidence in the direction of talks. Instead of striving toward an agreement, it is trying to escalate the arms race, and is striving to undermine detente. In Moscow attention is also drawn to the fact...let's take a concrete example: for instance this oft-vaunted--oft-vaunted in Washington at least--Gromyko-Haig meeting in the fall is not going to be in any way an extraordinary occurence, because the Soviet foreign minister every fall, at the start of the UN session, meets several dozens of his foreign minister counterparts, including the U.S. secretary of state. Now, it is obvious that at this meeting serious issues will be discussed: Euromissiles, arms limitation. But this does not signify the start of negotiations. The United States does not yet have the readiness for this, as it is said in diplomacy."

Elemer Csak is then asked: "What do the Soviet responses to the new U.S. arms programs mean? What do the articles by military leaders Marshals Ustinov, Gorshkov and Ogarkov mean? Do they signify a change from earlier policy? What economic burden does all this signify for the USSR?" Csak says, "I think that the appearance of these articles can in no way mean that now the soldiers have taken the upper hand in the Soviet leadership. The collective nature of the Soviet leadership does not permit this. I think it does not even mean that now the soldiers are trying through the press to drum up followers for themselves. The centralized press management would not permit this. Rather it is a question of certain coincidences, or perhaps not entirely coincidences. Let me say very briefly what my opinion is on this. One is that these articles, in my opinion, were addressed first and foremost to domestic public opinion. In point of fact, most of the public does not understand this sudden turn, at least this apparently sudden turn, in the policy of the United States. It does not understand certain armament matters, and as Ogarkov also write, since the war two generations have grown up not knowing the destruction of war, its danger, and having some kind of simplified picture of peace. It appears to them that in peace there is no need to worry about defense. Therefore, the soldiers' articles, inwardly perhaps, were prepared and written with this objective. The other thing, which relates to external public opinion, is that it appeared perhaps unequivocally from these articles inwardly, perhaps, that they were prepared and written with this objective. The other thing, which relates to external public opinion, is that it appeared perhaps unequivocally from these articles that the USSR maintains its proposals, made at the congress, its proposals for talks. But this is diplomacy, and if the West does not take notice of the initiatives of this diplomacy, if the United States does not take them seriously, then there is also the possibility for the soldiers (?to defend). Therefore, there was in this a kind of determining [word indistinct], as to how the USSR's economy can support this. Very briefly, the last Soviet party congress set as an objective the modernization of the economy and the raising of the standard of living, along with maintaining of the level of armament. That is the level of defense. I think that the armament places a burden on the Soviet economy, but the guarantee that it will implement this multiple program probably derives first and foremost from the modernization of the economy. This is how it will be able to arm adequately if it is forced to do so, and this is how it will be able to increase living standards also."

A viewer asks why the question of linkage in Soviet-American relations is unacceptable in Moscow and Elemer Csak gives his opinion that linkage is one of the "tools" of U.S. "propaganda" in international relations.

The moderator then turns to Warsaw correspondent Andras Sugar and asks him to give his impression of life in Warsaw. Sugar says that life there has a "completely peaceful, calm appearance." He is asked about the foodstuffs situation and says that there is no starvation and denies that the government is hoarding foodstuffs. Sugar is asked about the session of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission in Gdansk. He says that there was "a certain degree of sobering up after yesterday's Central Committee session," and notes that a communique was issued to call off street demonstrations. Sugar is asked to enumerate the differences between Solidarity and the government and says: "Well, the most important difference of opinion I could sum up, fairly briefly, by saying that there is a government and there is an opposition. Of course, this is a very rough statement, because after all 20 percent of the Central Committee members are at the same time members of Solidarity, and in Solidarity there are at least 1 million party members. The difference is perhaps seen in that Solidarity is not willing to take a responsible share in setting the country back on its feet. That is to say, it is no use the government asking: For God's sake say something, what should be done to restore the economy? What is your opinion of the inevitable price rises, and so on? Solidarity is still not willing to understand that it should take a responsible part in directing the country, if you like, as her majesty's opposition, but it should take part as a responsible force."

The moderator says to Sugar: "Several people ask whether it is conceivable that a state of emergency will be introduced in Poland." He replies: "The policy of the party and government to date has been what is briefly described here as the strategy of agreement and accord. For this reason the government has been trying to avoid any kind of clashes or extraordinary situations. That is a state of emergency. However, there is the possibility that if further provocative street marches were to take place and if the most important thoroughfare of Warsaw were to be blocked again--something that is not permitted anywhere in the West--then it is conceivable that the government would deploy those units and troops which are ready for this. It is not only the right but also the duty of all the governments of the world to maintain the normal functioning of the country's infrastructure and the operation of the railroads, the mail and the road network. In a socialist state, where the sphere of state authority extends over many more areas, this applies also to the maintenance of the normal functioning of industry and agriculture. It is its constitutional right, therefore, to prevent at any price--if necessary at the price of arrests--a disruption of this order and the operation of the infrastructure. It has not used these so far because it will go to the greatest lengths to achieve settlement of the conflict by negotiations, and all conflicts, as it is said, in the manner of the 'Poles talking to Poles!' However, many people have become impatient with this. Almost every speaker at the Central Committee session demanded that the government, which is headed by a general, should show greater force, crack down when necessary and take a firmer stand. It is possible that now--in consequence of the demands coming from the whole spectrum of the people for assuring normal life in the country--the government may use stronger means, too."

Asked about the immedate and long-term aims of Solidarity, Sugar says he believes that its long-term aim is to "take over power," and goes on: "There are reports concerning plans to found two political parties. One of these would be the Polish Labor Party and the other the Polish Democratic Party. Barcikowski said yesterday at the plenum of the Central Committee: We will not give anyone the chance to take over power in Poland. In other words, if there are endeavors of this sort, then they are condemned to failure."

Sugar is asked why the Polish church's calls to the population have gone unheeded, to which he replies that the church is not omnipotent. Replying to a question of specific date or estimates concerning the harvest, he says that there are "great difficulties" with gathering the harvest. Concerning the Solidarity appeal for the 17 August protest march to be called off, Sugar says he believes the march will not take place.

Returning to the studio panel, the moderator asks: "Is there a compromise solution to the Afghan problem?" A panel member replies: "The Soviet Union rejected the most recent West European proposal as unacceptable. Thus I think that we cannot expect a compromise on this issue in the near future."

Another viewer asks: "Can it be envisaged that the United States will offer to deploy the neutron weapon on Chinese territory, to which a panel member replies that, in his opinion, "This cannot be envisaged. A second panel member says: "I think the point is that China, perhaps alone, was very enthusiastic about the U.S. neutron decision and supports it. This also indicates that China would like to see a European conflict."

A further question follows on China: "Is there a chance that the beginnings of a rapprochement may develop with the socialist countries following the conclusion of another stage in the internal power struggle in China?" One of the panel members replies that there is no possibility of this "in the near future."

One of the panel members replies to a question on the prospects of Bani-Sadr's return to Iran.

Following that the moderator asks whether NATO might expand its scope to the Indian Ocean. A panel member replies: "There is such an endeavor but I think that this will not come about for the time being. However, within a few years some sort of reform of NATO might come about; even the French would like to see this because it would provide a possibility for them to return to NATO to some extent."

The moderator asks whether the communist ministers in France have real power, to which the panel replies that the communist transportation minister has appointed a communist to head the Paris Metro, which shows they have "some power."

After this the panel then views the political future of Henry Kissinger, whose influence is seen as "very much in the background."

The discussion winds up with a brief summation of the chances that the USSR and the socialist countries have in competing with the United States in the arms race. A panel member says it can compete, "even if it is at present undeniably poorer than the United States, and cites the case when the USSR caught up with the United States in MIRV missiles after 1969. Finally the moderator states that any questions left unanswered by the program will be answered in the journal MAGYARORSZAG.

KADAR SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO CASTRO

LD121929 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 August (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, has greeted in a telegram Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, president of the Republic of Cuba and president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, on his 55th birthday.

COMMENTARY ON BREZHNEV-KANIA MEETING IN CRIMEA

Warsaw Comments on Significance

LD171926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Let us not hide the fact that Stanislaw Kania's visit was awaited with considerable interest. It was awaited at home and in the world. Meetings in the Crimea between secretaries of fraternal parties have become a tradition which serve as signposts of future trends for the global policy of the socialist community.

However, this time the special situation of Poland has, in a way, created a demand for confirmation of the stability of Polish-Soviet relations. If anyone entertained any doubts, whether from a position favorable or unfriendly toward socialist Poland, he should once more read the contents of the joint communique.

Let us repeat an excerpt: Friendship between the two countries finds new confirmation in the moment of difficulty for Poland. The CPSU and all Soviet people align themselves sincerely with the PZPR and with those forces of the Polish nation which fight to thwart the plans of the enemies of socialism, to overcome the crisis and to improve the living conditions of the community.

It is also worth recalling the final passage from the communique which confirms readiness to develop bilateral cooperation and for joint implementation of a peaceful international policy. There is, in fact, no need to underline that these words were followed by further material Soviet assistance to Poland. Everyone who thinks in terms of the state--and this simply means a broad point of view and not a parochial point of view, and the ability to look ahead--must admit that the Crimea meeting has brought about a very advantageous convergence of two stances.

First, it has been agreed that the programmatic line of the Ninth PZPR Congress should ensure a way out from the crisis, the development of socialist Poland and the consolidation of its positions in the world. Second, the general secretary of the Soviet party expressed the view that the Soviet Union desires successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

These contentions contain both the desire to overcome the difficult, crisis situation in Poland, and, in the long term, the restoration to Poland of a strong, international position. If one thinks precisely in terms of the state, it is impossible not to notice that our partner--who represents a world power--has laid special stress on the existence of a powerful Poland with a mighty international prestige.

The extreme cases of anti-Soviet propaganda reported in our country, especially recently, finds no support here. On the contrary, the entire meeting passed in a spirit of immense concern for Poland's difficulties and was characterized by a vast amount of good will. The existence of a powerful, sovereign, socialist, Poland is in the interest of the Soviet Union, the communique reads.

During the talks, stress was laid on the need to strengthen the PZPR, to consolidate its role. This alone testifies to the trend of thought on the future of Poland as a sovereign state, and confirms its desire for allegiance to the socialist community of nations. Primitive anti-Sovietism which tries to distrub Soviet-Polish relations by means of rumors, is based on the otherwise realistic premise that, without the existence of these relations, Poland--as so frequently in the past--would be subjected to the haphazard vacillations of contradicting international trends, as a weak state without support.

In this context, the might and international prestige of the Soviet Union also serves our vital, national interests.

Even in view of the dangerous escalation of the Polish crisis, and in view of the sharing of clearly antisocialist trends, it is encouraging that during the Crimea meeting the participants not only expressed hope for the restoration of equilibrium to Poland but also for consolidation of its supreme raison d'etat, its position in the world and in the socialist community.

This year's meeting in the Crimea may prove, in the short term or the long term, immensely fruitful and may yield positive results. This sometimes remains unnoticed when reading the official communique.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Talks

LD171055 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Aug 81

["The Mutual Interestedness of the Socialist Partners"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (PAP)--In an article under the above heading, published in TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, Maksymilian Berezowski writes:

The meeting of Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea was part of the bilateral working summit consultations which are arranged at this time of the year between the leaders of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, and in this sense it was part of traditional political procedure. There is no need to point out, however, that the situation in Poland is not normal, and that for this reason the talks of the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and the head of the Polish Government with the Soviet leadership were of particular significance.

The working meeting in the Crimea enabled a direct "top level" exchange of views to take place for the first time after our party's ninth congress, which we regard as the point of departure for the political offensive and for the unification of all patriotic forces for the salvation of the people, for overcoming the profound crisis and for countering those forces which are hostile to socialism. This program was positively received by millions of Poles. In the talks the Polish side set out the existing dangers in our country, the complexity of the situation and the difficulties which are accumulating on the path of restoring equilibrium in Poland. Mindful of this, the Polish leaders expressed, however, their conviction that the activity of the party and government should "ensure the development of socialist Poland and that it is strengthened as a firm link in the socialist community."

These matters have for a lengthy period of time now been producing alarm in our allies. This was repeated at the meeting in the Crimea. That is how we should interpret Leonid Brezhnev's words in the joint communique to the effect that the USSR is following developments in Poland "with serious attention," that in our country anti-Sovietism is employed with a view to "creating a gulf" between the Polish People's Republic, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union and the other socialist states on the other. These assessments define the extent of our allies' concern.

At the same time the Soviet leaders, our principal ally, expressed their understanding and also supported the program of the ninth congress, aimed at strengthenig the PZPR as a Marxist-Leninist party and at consolidating socialism in Poland. The CPSU extends its solidarity to our party and to all the forces of our people which cooperate with it, the statement says, which is of political and also economic significance. In the Crimea the Polish side was informed that a decision has been taken to defer payment of Poland's debts to the USSR for the coming 5-year period, and also to supply additional raw materials and items of widespread use from the USSR. This is assistance which must be effectively used.

The talks in the Crimea dealt with the most pressing problems of the present day, requiring immediate solution, and issues broached in a broad international context with such elements of long-term thinking as should characterize state interests. In the light of this, attention must be drawn to the fact that the natural ties between our states were stressed. "The existence of a strong, sovereign, socialist Poland," the communique says, "is consonant with the interests of the Soviet Union in the same way as the might and great international prestige of the Soviet Union is consonant with the interests of People's Poland." This is the mutuality on which the stable and friendly relations between Poland and the Soviet Union are built.

Their significance should also be seen in the wider European context. The leaders of Poland and the USSR termed Polish-Soviet friendship as one of the cornerstones of the present correlation of forces in Europe, on which the security on our continent and the possibility of the peaceful influence [vozdeystviye] of the socialist states depend.

Under the conditions of the hardening of the course of great-power Western politics, interference by the West in the internal affairs of other states, and the acceleration of the arms race, all of which is aimed at weakening true socialist comity, cooperation between Poland and the USSR in the sphere of foreign policy and the active presence of Poland in the international arena become all the more important.

The talks between the Polish leaders and the leaders of the USSR have confirmed the need and the importance of contacts at summit level, of mutual understanding and close bonds between socialist Poland and the Soviet Union. We greatly value the benevolent attitude toward Poland's problems and the help we are receiving from our friends. For their part, the PZPR and all the forces standing on the ground of socialism in our country are acting, as always, on the premise that Poland's place in the socialist comity is in accord with our national interests. The main reference points of Poland's policy remain unchanged.

Soviet TV Commentary

LD172142 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (PAP)--Lev Novikov, Soviet TV commentator, said today that the situation in Poland stayed complicated and difficult. Quoting recent opinions from TRYBUNA LUDU, the [word indistinct] organ, Novikov pointed out that right after the 9th PUWP Congress a wave of political unrest emerged in Poland. This was the effect of action by extremist groups which were dissatisfied with the congress results.

The commentator then put the question: Who was inciting and inspiring and directing the activities of anti-state and anti-socialist forces in Poland? Quoting the West Berlin newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT, Novikov said that the subversive activities in Poland had their roots first of all in the United States.

In his concluding remarks the commentator noted that although anti-socialist forces would like to turn Poland back from the road of building socialism, this will not happend. The proof of that is in the process of Poland's consolidation as the infallible link of the socialist community. As it was stressed during the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the existence of a strong, sovereign socialist Poland is in the interest of the USSR just as the power and high international prestige of the USSR is in the interest of People's Poland.

OPPOSITION TO, COMMENTARY ON PROPOSED PRESS STRIKE

Media Employees Oppose Strike

LD181016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with the days without press planned for tomorrow and the day after by NSZZ Solidarity, the Presidium of the Central Board of the Federal Trade Union of Press, Publishing, Radio and Television Employees declares that it is against this action. In the present complicated situation, the Presidium emphasizes, timely, cogent and objective information giving a broad review of presented views and opinions is essential, and not the blocking of that information. We are of the opinion that the mass media must not become an auction place for winning decisions which are dictated by particular interests exceeding the statute activity of the unions. Activities of this sort not only do not serve to defuse the existing social tensions, but aggravate them even more. This is why our union, fully upholding the stance of the NSZZ of printing employees and the trade union of the "Prasa, Ksiazka, Ruch, Niezaleznosc" Workers' Publishing Cooperative appeals to everyone: Let us do everything so that newspapers reach our homes tomorrow and the day after.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Strike

LD180946 Warsaw PAP in English 0850 GMT 18 Aug 81

["What's the Strike For?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug (PAP)--Under the above headline ZYCIE WARSZAWY today thus argued against the printers' strike announced for tomorrow:

"Undeniably the press is nowadays different than it was a year ago. It is not lacking controversy and, most importantly, the information is ever more complete. Nobody can raise the charge that the whole press writes the same things. This is a proof of renewal and implementation of postulates for democratization of life.

"In this current there is also room for a sharper and more in-depth criticism than in the past. Admittedly, this criticism is directed primarily at the authorities--their faults of the past in the initial period of renewal, and more recently their slow action, indecision and inefficiency.

"In accordance with the sense of social justice and principles of democratization of life," said ZYCIE WARSZAWY, "criticism should not fail to apply also to the trade union organizations, including the biggest one Solidarity.

"Meanwhile, in answer to the media criticism of some moves by that organization, Solidarity has announced a strike designed to block printing and distribution on August 19 and 20.

"Every strike spells a successive aggravation of the situation in the country, worsening of moods and distracts attention from the most important matter today--the concentration of effort on saving Poland from a catastrophe, an economic one in particular, noted the daily.

"We are consistent in supporting the line of agreement. We are also consistent in thinking that any strikes, especially those with a political background, undercut this line," wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

PAP Criticizes Press Strike

LD172321 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Aug 81

["The Latest Tension"--PAP headline]

[Text] Tension in the country is again intensifying. The latest protest action, "the press-less days", which is being undertaken with the slogan of access for Solidarity to the mass information media, threatens us. Independent of an evaluation of the reasons and intentions guiding the organizers of this strike, it should be clearly said that this form of protest primarily (?hits) the public. It is sufficient to recognize what the declaration of "press-less" days means when the lines for papers are only slightly shorter than the lines for bread, and in the present exceptional circumstance when the system of public communication should not be disrupted for a moment.

This is taking place after a series of "hunger marches", at a time when we have only just avoided an especially dangerous confrontation which could have resulted from the so-called star march, which has temporarily been called off by its organizers. We felt relief, hoping that the realism and responsibility shown by the National Consultative Commission of the Solidarity trade union when it appealed to the organizing committee of the march to call it off temporarily, would also triumph in the matter of the "press-less days."

Unfortuantely, so far these hopes have not been justified. Once again considerations of prestige are taking priority over social considerations, over commonsense and the desire for constructive cooperation.

The decision to declare the press strike has been greeted by the public with mixed feelings. A part of the public opinion does not approve of this latest action, which increases tension and makes life more complex. In particular, the Presidium of the trade union of "book, press, radio and television" workers declared that it is opposed to this action. In the current complex situation, the Presidium stresses in the communique which it adopted, rapid, businesslike and objective information is essential.

FURTHER PROTESTATIONS AGAINST KATOWICE UNION PAPER

TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA Attacks

LD172124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] An article was published today in TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, an organ of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, entitled: Line of Accord and Division. We read in the article, among other things, that there is no other alternative for our country than furhter socialist development, to be preceded by extricating the country from the crisis, not by violating the socialist principles of economics as before, but by restoring these principles and their creative application in practice. This is why one can no longer tolerate overt attacks against the party, the socialist state, the allied cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other fraternal countries. This requires an effective political struggle against opponents of socialism, a struggle which will gain the subject of the broadest possible circles of the community.

We are dealing, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA writes, with the clear activation of an antisocialist opposition which is disguised in the form of certain activities in Solidarity's leadership and which even penetrates that leadership. One does not have to be particularly observant in order to notice antisocialist and counterrevolutionary undertakings by the Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS/KOR] not to mention the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN]. At present, a trial is in progress against the leaders of the KPN in the Warsaw Voivodship Court.

However, the propaganda against the official state power which is conducted throughout the country, also in the Katowice Voivodship, and widely inspired, has not ceased.

TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA goes on to say: In this context it is also necessary to accept the prohibition of antistate and anti-Soviet publications in the press bulletin of NSZZ Solidarity of the Katowice steelworks, WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC. Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski stated at the Second Central Committee Plenum that this represents just one example of the crazy anti-Soviet campaign being conducted under the banner of Solidarity which we cannot agree to under any circumstances. The dissemination of hostile writings in WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC has on many occasions been the object of the activities of the state administration and of the prosecutor's office, and in particular recently, in connection with the printing of yet another edition of this bulletin in which anti-Soviet caricatures and texts, conveyed by the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity of the Pulawy area, were published.

In order to prevent the printing and distribution of these materials the following measures were taken: On 10 August, the managing director of the Katowice steelworks did not consent to the printing of the mentioned edition of WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC. In reply, the works committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Katowice steelworks went ahead with the printing and announced simultaneously an occupational strike by the employees of the printing department at the steelworks aimed at making it impossible for the administration of the steelworks to direct the work of this department. On the same day, the regional prosecutor in Dabrowa Gornicza had a warning talk with the editor of WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC and submitted a letter which pointed to the violation of legal regulations by the editorial office. On 11 August, at a meeting of delegates of the departments of NSZZ Solidarity at the steelworks, the decision was taken to go on printing the bulletin in question. The printing was continued until the evening of 12 August. On 13 August distribution of the printed bulletin began in the morning. On the same day, in the voivodship offices, the first deputy voivoda of Katowice, the voivodship prosecutor and the commandant of the voivodship Citizens' Militia had talks with the representatives of the Silesian-Dabrowa regional board of NSZZ Solidarity about stopping distribution and submitting the bulletin to the prosecutor's office. Also that day, the regional prosecutor handed the editor of WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC an order prohibiting printing and ordering the printed bulletin to be surrendered to the prosecutor's office. In response, one edition of that bulletin was handed to the prosecutor and it was stated that the remainder had already been distributed.

The decision to take possession of the bulletin and to prohibit its further printing were also handed by the voivodship prosecutor on the same day to the regional board of Solidarity. This activity by the administrative organs and by the prosecutor's office had no effect. Quite the opposite. Preparations were made to publish a subsequent edition of the bulletin containing inimical contents. On 14 August the minister of metallurgy and engineering industry instructed the director of the Katowice steelworks to ensure that the printing facilities were used in accordance with the law. On the same day, the voivodship prosecutor's office ordered that the machines and the installations of the printing department at the Katowice steelworks which were used to print WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC be secured and immobilized. This was to prevent their use for aims contrary to law. The decisions taken were executed on 15 August. Having exhausted all persuasive possibilities the administrative organs and the prosecutor's office could do nothing else to ensure observance of the binding legal regulat ons by administrative means. This occurred in accordance with the demands of many party organizations and, above all, of the factory party organization at the Katowice steelworks. As is known, a protest was also lodged by Soviet specialists who are employed at the steelworks.

So much for facts. But it is also necessary to ask whether the resolute actions of the administration and the prosecutor's office against the crazy propaganda of free trade union members will be rightly interpreted in other Solidarity cells which give assurances on every occasion that they are defending law and order while at the same time put out all sorts of publications which are contrary to the law and to their union statute.

And one more thing. Will they conform to the universally binding norms without waiting for similar resolute actions on the part of the administration and the prosecutor's office? Let us repeat that that which is most important, the good of the country, is at stake. Here the authorities of a socialist state can backtrack no further and will not do so.

Katowice PZPR Protests

AU171430 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Aug 81 p 4

[PAP report: "Following the Provocative Publication in WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC--Party Organization in Katowice Steelplant Takes Stand"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE PARTY FACTORY COMMITTEE OF THE KATOWICE STEELPLANT HELD AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION ON 13 AUGUST TO DISCUSS AND TAKE A UNANIMOUS STAND ON THE PUBLICATION AND PROPAGATION OF MATERIALS IN THE WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC [FREE TRADE UNIONST] INFORMATION BULLETIN PUBLISHED BY THE FACTORY COMMISSION OF THE INDEPENDENT, SELF-GOVERNING TRADE UNION [NSZZ] SOLIDARITY.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PZPR FACTORY COMMITTEE OF THE KATOWICE STEELPLANT AND SECRETARIES OF THE PLANT COMMITTEE AND THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATION, THE DOCUMENT ADOPTED BY THE SESSION READS, EXPRESS THEIR DETERMINED OPPOSITION TO AN OPEN POLITICAL PROVOCATION DIRECTED AGAINST OUR PEOPLE'S BASIC INTERESTS AND AGAINST OUR ALLIANCE WITH THE USSR.

Presenting its stand, the Katowice steelplant party organization warned the factory commission of the NSZZ Solidarity against the effects of political activities conflicting with the trade union statue and the feelings of the workforce. THE ANTI-SOVIET AND ANTISTATE MATERIALS PUBLISHED IN THE MOST RECENT ISSUES OF WOLNY ZWAIZKOWIEC IN DEFIANCE OF A BAN BY THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROSECUTOR'S CAUTIONS AND OF THE STAND OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATION ATTEST NOT ONLY TO POLITICAL STUPIDITY, BUT ALSO TO PURPOSEFUL AND INTENTIONAL PROVOCATIVE ACTIVITIES BY A CERTAIN GROUP OF ADVENTURERS WHO USURP FOR THEMSELVES THE RIGHT TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE ENTIRE FACTORY ORGANIZATION OF THE NSZZ SOLIDARITY.

The Katowice steelplant, the participants in the session stressed, which was built by the efforts of all our people with a tremendous technical help from the USSR and which uses Soviet iron ore, provides work for 19,000 workers who enjoy the best conditions of work and wages in the matallurgical industry.

The Katowice steelplant workforce cannot remain indifferent to perfidious attempts to draw it into planned counterrevolutionary, antisocialist and anti-Soviet activities. THE MANY CONTACTS AND TIES OF FRIENDSHIP ESTABLISHED WITH THE SOVIET PEOPLE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION AND INITIAL OPERATION OF THE STEELPLANT MUST NOT BE UNDERMINED BY THE ACTIVITY OF AN EXTREMIST GROUP IN THE FACTORY COMMISSION OF THE NSZZ SOLIDARITY--ACTIVITY INSPIRED BY THE POLITICS OF THOSE WHO ARE HOSTILE TO OUR SYSTEM.

For the sake of observing the rule of law in our country and of respecting constitutional principles, the document states, we ask the state authorities to take effective action in order to prevent any such provocations in the future and to apply severe legal sanctions against the people who have undertaken conscious activities to harm our state.

While approving the need and the right to publish trade union materials, we take the view that the WOLNY ZWAIZKOWIEC bulletin has become an organ of the groups engaged in hostile activities and does not fulfill its appointed role.

In connection with the anti-Soviet publication in WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC, the aktivs of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth in the Katowice steelplant have also protested the use of the bulletin for political propaganda.

Friendship Society Condemnation

LD172137 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] A meeting of an activ of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society was held in Dabrowa Gornicza. During the meeting, indignation was expressed over the publication in the NSZZ Solidarity bulletin in the Katowice steelworks, WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC, of anti-Soviet drawings. In its final statement, the society protested the use of the union press for political games.

Prosecutor Office Investigates

LD172156 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (PAP)--A press spokesman for the office of Poland's Prosecutor General stated here today that prompted by the need to explain the violation of law by the organizers and executors of the acts of illegal publication and distribution, demonstrations, protest marches and other events, and finding some of these acts bearing the traits of offense, the Prosecutor's Office opened an investigation to precisely determine the circumstances--and when the need arises--to give substantiated proof of the guilt of particular people.

Information has already been given about an investigation concerning the publication of anti-state and anti-Soviet materials in extra pages added to the factory paper WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC (FREE TRADE UNIONIST) at the Katowice steelmill. Similar instances of political provocation have also occurred in other regions in the country. In a response to such occurrences the provincial (voivodship) prosecutor in Tarnobrzeg has launched an investigation into the dissemination in the [word indistinct] of materials aimed at Poland's socio-political system and the nation's international alliances. In Ciechanow, an investigation is under way to examine the painting of insulting anti-state slogans on shop-windows which was done by a Solidarity member, a truck driver, who has already been presented with the charge and now remains under police watch.

Other investigations also are under way to explain the instances in which state or economic functionaries are stopped or hindered in their duties.

The voivodship prosecutor's office in Gdansk opened an investigation into the widely-known [word indistinct] in which the Solidarity unit at the port authority of Gdynia halted the loading of export-bound food containers.

The office of Poland's Prosecutor General is and will be carrying out its legal duty to prevent similar instances in the future and take legal steps against those responsible for the acts.

REGIONAL SOLIDARITY ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS REPORTED

Gdansk Solidarity Calls Off Strike

LD171318 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] [No dateline received] A 2-hour protest strike planned for today was called off at a session of the board of the Gdansk region Solidarity. The Gdansk Solidarity resolution announces a continuation of a selective food strike in the form of a refusal to load ships with meat and meat products for export.

Meat Export Boycott

LD172144 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (PAP)--The Gdansk Voivodship prosecutor's office has said police initiated an investigation into the boycott of meat and meat products' export by Gydnia port workers.

The stopping of meat export on August 10 and the following days is the realization of a resolution passed by the Solidarity Gdansk chapter. Solidarity representatives are demanding the government to provide them with full data information on the balance between the import and export of meat on the [word indistinct] market.

The Solidarity organization at the Institute of Business Trends and Prices issued a protest against such a decision claiming that the export of meat not only permits to import it at a better price but also enables Poland to purchase other important foodstuffs such as butter, sugar, oil, etc. "We have to understand that without increasing export we will not manage to overcome our present crisis. Every stoppage in the continuity of export would make Poland not only lose current free currency inflow, but would cost it the price of re-entering the market. The lack of perspective thinking by our politicians has brought our country to the edge of an abyss. Let us not repeat the same mistakes."

Gdansk on Work-Free Saturdays

LD180816 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's Gdansk press describes in detail the celebrations linked with the August 1980 anniversary. DZIENNIK BALTYCKI quotes Alojzy Szablewski, chairman of Solidarity at the Gdansk shipyard. He stated that the yard's workforce supports the line of moderation represented in the union by Lech Walesa as being most concordant with the expectations of the whole society. He also stated that the workforce will respond to the appeal of the National Consultative Commission and will work on work-free Saturdays.

Szczecin Protest Anniversary

LD181022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Today is the first anniversary of the beginning of the August strike in Szczecin. In connection with this, ceremonies commemorating those events are taking place in the city. At the sound of ship's sirens, streetcar and bus traffic was stopped for 3 minutes throughout the city at 1000 as a sign of remembrance of the workers' protest.

This afternoon a meeting will take place of the inhabitants of Szczecin in front of the gate of Szczecin shipyard which was the main center of the workers' protest.

Ciosek, Bujak Meet

LD180942 Warsaw PAP in English 0842 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (PAP)--Minister Stanislaw Ciosek and Solidarity's Mazowsze chapter chief Zbigniew Bujak met here today to discuss the country's socio-economic situation and recent resolutions of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI LINKS SOLIDARITY WITH SUBVERSIVES

AU172050 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Aug 81 p 3

[Col Marian Nowinski article: "Should the Pole Again Draw His Wisdom From the Harm Done?"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] MUCH, VERY MUCH INDEED HAS BEEN SAID AND WRITTEN ABOUT THE CAUSES OF THE POLITICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC CRISIS IN OUR COUNTRY. THE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EVENTS HAVE BEEN UNMASKED AND BROUGHT TO POLITICAL AND MORAL ACCOUNT. THOSE WHO ABUSED POWER FOR THEIR EGOTISTICAL INTERESTS AND TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE PUBLIC HAVE BEEN PUNISHED, OR INVESTIGATIONS BEGUN TO APPLY LEGAL SANCTIONS TO THEM.

Those enormous efforts, however, are being foiled to a large degree. By whom? The facts from the crisis reality of the last 11 months clearly show that the leadership of the newly formed trade union movement, Solidarity, has been dominated by forces associated with the anticommunist centers of psychological warfare, which are using social dissatisfaction for subversive activities and are consistently striving to systematically weaken people's rule in Poland. That has been done and continues to be done under the slogans of solicitude for the cause of the workers class, the working people.

Having firmly taken root in the new trade union movement, the experts in and organizers of psychological warfare in our country have made use of the existing manifestations of public dissatisfaction and taken energetic steps to inspire further economic demands. And it should be admitted that they have succeeded in that subversive operation.

Consequently, smaller and bigger hotbeds of social unrest have actually formed in all parts of the country. The strikers have primarily demanded wage increases.

But in the course of agitations against the economic background, the psychological warfare experts have begun to inspire political demands which were and still are basic to them.

Not satisfied with inciting "hunger marches," they have organized another wave of strikes combined with various forms of street protest actions. Their instigators are perfectly aware that this time even the most formidable pressure of the "strike pistol" will not even promise an improvement in food supplies, simply because there is no food, and that every strike and other form of protest can only have one effect: to deepen the crisis, and thus serve as an obstacle in solving it.

Should we count on a miracle? Miracles are said to occur in various spheres of nonmaterial life. No miracle has occurred in the economy, and we must not expect such a blessing. Even if in some countries people achieve a prosperity which they call an "economic miracle," it is a result of a great intellectual and physical effort.

The recent Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress indicated the real ways out of the crisis. The state administration has taken steps to implement those tasks. The yields in agriculture promise to be good. If the crops are completely harvested, there will be a chance to improve the food situation in the country.

But the emerging prospects for normalization have disturbed the organizers of psychological warfare because the worse the situation in our country gets, the better they feel and the easier it is to attain their goals. For this reason they are constantly trying to oppose state initiatives.

If the Solidarity leadership were interested in normalization and in overcoming the crisis, it would put in the foreground of its moves honest work, discipline, and order at enterprises. it would be mindful of a rational and thrifty use of public means because there is no other way to improve market supplies or overcome the crisis.

Even if someone does not like the local or central state administration, he must--on behalf of the supreme public and of his individual welfare--cooperate with it and must help to improve it. Moreover, in the last year of crisis, deep changes have taken place in leading collectives at all levels, and that process is still continuing. Meanwhile, the view is being disseminated in Solidarity that it should not "collaborate" with the state administration.

The holder of that particularly shameful and absolutely hostile view, implying antagonistic relations between people's rule and Solidarity in advance, is one of the Solidarity advisers. He broadly elaborated his thesis in an article published in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, issue No 28 of 12 July 1981, entitled "On the Strategy of Trade Union Activity." It should be added that this adviser participated in the recent talks between government and Solidarity representatives, which, as is known, were unilaterally broken off by the trade union side without giving reasons for it. Thus, it was not a coincidence, as some people are trying to say, but a move by the Solidarity leadership stemming from that "strategy of activity."

If such instructions continue to be disseminated and implemented, it is to be expected that the experts in psychological warfare and their bosses will sooner or later put us in a position in which we will bitterly repeat the well-known saying: ONCE AGAIN THE POLE DRAWS HIS WISDOM FROM THE HARM DONE.

SOLIDARITY LEADER BOGDAN LIS INTERVIEWED

PM171417 Brussels LE SOIR in French 9-10 Aug 81 p 3

[P.M. interview with Polish Solidarity trade union vice chairman, Bodgan Lis, in Brussels: "Solidarity Vice Chairman Bogdan Lis Tells LE SOIR 'Marx Is Us...'"--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Poland is again on the brink of disaster. For the first time people have taken to the streets. According to your adversaries you are sowing chaos and anarchy for the sake of the 700 grams of meat by which the government has decided to reduce the ration for August.

[Answer] This version of events is quite widespread in the West but it is wrong. Since this is the case, allow me to tell you that when you do not have much more, the 700 grams are a factor. Try standing in line for 4 to 6 hours every day and usually going home empty-handed and only then will you understand things better. It is important not to confuse cause and effect. The demonstrations and strikes are not sparking off the crisis: They are the result of it. [answer ends]

Bodgan Lis, a mechanic in the Gdansk shipyards, around 30 years old, average height, as thin as a rake ("I have lost 12 kgs in a few months"), a small beard and moustache (of course), is probably the youngest member of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission. He is deputy chairman of this commission today, alongside Lech Walesa, just as he was his assistant on the strike committee in Gdansk in August 1980. His signature is to be found under the "21 points" of the Gdansk agreement. We met him during his recent stopover in Brussels, exactly 1 year after his entry onto the political stage.

"Our strikes have not made anything worse in Poland," Lis added. "It is not we who are responsible for the lines...."

[Question] They have always existed in Poland....

[Answer] Yes, but never like today. It is no longer a matter of shortages, it is complete chaos. The issue is, of course, not the 700 grams of meat but the seven points we submitted to the government. The negotiations have so far not produced anything, but we will not back down. It is not a question of the meat, it is Poland's future which is at stake. Of course, our seven points relate to the martyrdom of trying to obtain supplies, which is both harmful and humiliating for the population, but they chiefly relate to structural problems: enterprise autonomy, workers' self-management, in short what we call the renewal and the reform without which Poland will not emerge from the crisis.

[Question] The government claims it wants to achieve that too.

[Answer] Officially, yes, but these proposals are more like defending the old management system than paving the way for the future.

[Question] In any case, two-thirds of the population must accept a drop in living standard. Do you believe that the authorities are deliberately cutting supplies to provoke the population?

[Answer] Personally, I do not believe it....

[Question] So, where has it all gone? More particularly, what has been done with the aid sent by foreign countries? Supplies of meat alone, subsidized by the EEC, are more than 100,000 tons. If production is added to imports the deficit should not be disastrous. However, it is! Do you think that the government could be deliberately making things worse in order to exploit the situation?

[Answer] Of course there are some signs of dishonesty but I do not think that the problem could be one of strategic or political stockpiling. Moreover, if that was the case we would have found out immediately, since there are Solidarity members everywhere. Chaos, aggravated by galloping inflation, is enough to completely disorganize the market without resorting to sabotage.

[Question] Do you have remedies?

[Answer] Yes, and we have submitted them to the government. But we also made two prior demands: social control over government action and institutional guarantees that promises will be kept.

[Question] In short, what you demand is the right to monitor the government's policy?

[Answer] Yes, because the workers' hopes have repeatedly been thwarted. You no doubt recall--better than I do--the Polish October of 1956. Following a bloody revolt, Gomulka promised self-government, which was generally deemed the only way to salvation. However, he betrayed us, and all the later confrontations, including that in the Gdansk streets in December 1970, stemmed from that betrayal. Whatever happens, we do not want to see this recur. During the past year we have lived through crises even more serious than those of 1956 and 1970 and yet no blood has been shed in Poland thanks to Solidarity, its ability to organize the masses, its discipline and its unity. This has conferred on Solidarity the right of inspection.

[Question] But this is tantamount to the same thing--you call into question the communist party's monopoly of power. Do you believe that your neighbors will remain inactive when faced with the dismantling of the single-party system?

[Answer] Obviously, we have not overlooked the possibility of direct Soviet intervention. Personally, however, I cannot see what useful purpose it would serve. In any case, there are other means....

[Question] Provocation, for example.

[Answer] Yes, this also. On the eve of the Ninth PZPR Congress a Solidarity leader in the city of Grudziadz (northeast Poland) was kidnapped during the night, bound hand and foot and attached to railroad track with several Solidarity badges literally embedded in his face. Being a former commando, he managed to free himself but it is easy to imagine what would have happened if the train had arrived a little earlier!

[Question] Have the Soviet naval maneuvers in the Baltic not frightened you?

[Answer] No, I really cannot see why the Soviets should be seriously alarmed. Could anyone in Moscow assert that the Polish Communist Party is now less popular than it was prior to August 1980? No, the party's monopoly of power in the state has not been undermined. On the contrary, Solidarity's existence has created a situation in which that monopoly can really be exercised--obviously, under social control--under conditions of reciprocal respect and cooperation among independent institutions and in an atmosphere of a broad tolerance of pluralism of opinions.

[Question] What is your role in this pluralism without pluralism?

[Answer] Solidarity is the kingpin of this system, its beginning but not its end. We wanted to see some other independent social mechanisms develop in Poland, for instance in connection with the elections to rural and regional national councils next October.

[Question] All this is not very orthodox--it seems that you want to see several electoral lists?

[Answer] This will be decided later. Solidarity has merely been advocating Marx's main concept--that of ensuring that enterprises are freed from state control and returned to the workers. We advocate the economy's socialization instead of nationalization. There is nothing in this that could call into question the party's concepts. You can trust me--I know what I am talking about. I myself am a member of the Gdansk "Lenin" cell of the Polish Communist Party....

YOUTH PAPER SEES POWER PASSING TO SOLIDARITY

LD171502 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 17 Aug 81

["Who Will Foot the Bill?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (PAP)--"Power in broad daylight is going over to the hands of individual Solidarity activists," the Polish youth daily noted today, and described the fight for power as one of the two factors (the other being the state of the country's economy) which take Poland away from the path of reforms and into a blind alley.

In an article entitled "Who Will Foot the Bill?", Waldemar Mackiew wrote that there are many phenomena indicating that power de facto is not with the official authority, adding that successive actions lead to wresting new areas away from the control of official authorities, which become increasingly ineffective, blocked, and merely de nomine.

"The impression is that part of the people believe that a change of power can bring about a happy finale. If so, let it be made clear to every Pole what kind of power it is to be...The official authorities have laid out all of their cards.

So perhaps let those who aspire to replace the official authority clearly expound their programme and personal identity to the nation. Let them, in the name of their slogans, look the nation straight in the eye and stop tormenting it any more. They have not done it until this day. So there remains only one vision and version of the state. The official authority, however weak, continues to be the only guarantee of national existence," the paper said.

"As long as the belief continues that the problem of power is an open question and as long as the official authority is weak, while it is not known whom the "real" power serves, the nation is doomed to random, or highly perilous solutions."

The paper described the gamble of forces involved in the recent street protest on wheels in Warsaw as "a play with the fate of the state and the nation."

"It turns out that the official state, though weak, is by no means powerless...It could afford to block the organizers of the protest.

"Thus, it does not look like the official state is not going to defend itself or has no means to defend itself. This however, points to a tragic signal to the masses of the population, because it is them, and not politicians or politickers who will foot the bill for the looming power struggle which is either deliberate, or brought about by the necessity, or ignorance."

The newspaper said that "both the tragedy and the hope of Poland resides in the inevitability of bringing to accomplishment the changes initiated already, in the absence of any other avenue to the Poles' own future."

SLOWO POWSZECHNE STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF DIALOGUE

AU180832 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 11 Aug 81 pp 1-2

["MOS" commentary: "For a Line of Agreement"]

[Text] Last week's events have shown how imperfect the dialogue mechanism is between the government and the trade union center representing the majority of workers. The talks between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity were suspended, a fact each side interpreted differently. This was accompanied by an intensive propaganda campaign.

We do not doubt that the talks will be resumed shortly. We also hope that the government's representatives, in line with the invitation, will participate in the deliberations of the National Consultative Commission. It will be impossible to emerge from the tragic economic situation without cooperation between the administration and the trade unions. The contradictory and incomplete reports on the talks allow for moderate optimism, because they show, despite everything, a chance for rapprochement.

However, the present moment makes one think and ask if there is a way to shape socio-political relations in our country instead of the exhausting swings between tensions, agreements concluded "at the eleventh hour" and short-lived relaxations. Within less than 3 weeks we will mark the first anniversary of signing the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements which are regarded as social contracts. Those agreements brought us the hope--which has already come partially true--that the mechanisms of power would be changed and based on a continuous dialogue between the government and society. From the very beginning our group has supported that "line of agreement." This was precisely the title of the programmatic report delivered by Ryszard Reiff at the 15 September 1980 board session of the Pax association. The report stated that the "relationship with self-governing independent trade unions must not be shaped only by defensive thinking, or by constitutional guarantees; the trade unions' progressive and creative role for socialism must be increasingly realized."

Even then the danger was obvious that the new trade union movement would orient itself exclusively toward controlling things and toward vindication and would play down responsibility for production and management, for the key problems of the country and for public order. Unfortunately, the last year has confirmed both our hopes and fears.

In the same report, the Pax chairman emphasized that, in the political program common for all Poles, the most important point should be to prevent a confrontation. Eleven months have passed since then, and Pax has consistently advocated and substantiated that line in its publications and official statements.

The process of democratic change is advancing. However, the socioeconomic crisis, the dimensions of which nobody was able to fully predict at that time, is also deepening. A chance to overcome the crisis lies in cooperation between the administration and the trade union movement, based on the principles of dialogue. However, that dialogue, which constantly hovers on the brink of confrontation, is defective. The elementary rules of negotiations are being disregarded. One of the causes for this is due to the defensive position assumed with regard to trade union initiatives and demands. It is true that many of those demands are vindictive and unrealistic. But on the other hand, initiatives aimed at shifting some responsibility to self-governing voluntary bodies are frequently regarded as usurpatory. Meanwhile, there is no real responsibility if there is no participation in decisions.

Notwithstanding the attempts made, the dialogue between the administration and the trade unions is failing to keep pace with developments. We have repeatedly emphasized that dialogue should take place before things develop. The danger of hunger demonstrations and the escalation of other forms of protest in connection with the fatal situation in supplies were discussed even at the Ninth PZPR Congress.

A systematic, sincere and frank dialogue concerning Poland and the Poles is thus necessary. It requires respect and responsibility. For this reason at this difficult moment we bring to mind the voice of the late primate of Poland, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski. His signature appears on the communique issued by the Main Council of the Polish Episcopate on 10 February, which is topical today:

"Those tensions can only be settled through an honest and continuous dialogue between the authorities and society organized in social and trade groups. Nothing can be achieved by diktat and intrusive propaganda which occasionally discredit the other side. Dialogue must aspire for truth."

(Editor's note: the commentary went to print on Sunday 9 August 1981).

FARMERS' TU SUSPENDS BAN AGAINST TAX PAYMENTS

LD172145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] In Warsaw, talks took place today between the deputy minister of agriculture and food economy, Prof Zdzislaw Grochowski, and representatives of NSZZ Solidarity for Private Farmers, acting with the authorization of the National Founding Committee.

The subject of the talks were the demands addressed to the government, approved by the National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity for Private Farmers on 1 August. The document is extensive. I shall say only that the representatives of NSZZ Solidarity for Private Farmers states that in connection with the achieved agreement and the publication of the minutes, the protest action to withhold the third tax installment is suspended.

The full implementation of the decisions will remove the causes of the conflict which emerged around the issues of the fund for the development of agriculture and the prices for production services for farmers.

Details of Demands

LD180915 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (PAP)--Poland's Agriculture and Food Economy Deputy Minister Prof Zdzislaw Grochowski and representatives of the Solidarity Union for Private Farmers met here today to discuss the postulates adopted by the union on August 1, 1981, and sent over to the government that called for:

--The enactment of a law on the agriculture development fund till August 31, 1981,

--Price freeze on services for private farmers,

--The formation of an independent commission comprising Solidarity representatives to review the means used over the past 3 years by the agriculture development fund,

--The withdrawal from the Sejm of the law on farmer self-government.

The minister for agriculture and food economy will submit to the Council of Ministers a bill on farmer self-government taking into account the Rzeszow accord that gave the village general assembly the right to decide the means (?of) the agriculture development fund. To eliminate the faults made in the recent price rise of services, the government will issue guidelines for prices on production services for farmers to freeze these prices this year.

The deputy agriculture and food economy minister presented a report by the head of Sejm Agriculture and Food Industry Committee, Professor Boleslaw Struzek, that the bill on farmer self-government forwarded to the Sejm last March was found void.

The representatives of the Solidarity Trade Union of Private Farmers stated that in connection with the concluded agreement and publication of this protocol the protest action--that is the refusal to pay the third tax installment--is suspended.

JOURNALISTS PROTEST UNION MISREPRESENTATION

LD171852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Aug 81

["Text" of letter signed by 49 journalists and addressed to the leadership of the Association of Polish Journalists--date not specified]

[Text] We the undersigned [names not supplied] journalists, members of the Association of Polish Journalists [SDP], declare the following:

The Association of Polish Journalists is a professional and creative association which groups together in its ranks people who are not, and are not required to be, unanimous in their political views. However, for some time now a section of the leadership of the association has been involved in one-sided political activity purporting to express the views of the entire journalistic circle. Creating a center of political instructions which imposes its views and evaluation of events on the entire journalistic circle represents a method which has already been questioned at the SDP Extraordinary Congress. Thus, there are no grounds for accepting it anew, regardless of who wants to assume the post of instructor.

We were astonished to read in issue No 20 of the Solidarity weekly, dated 14 August this year, a statement by the Association of Polish Journalists signed by Stefan Bratkowski, Maciej Jelowiecki, Jacek Kalabinski, Jakub Kopiec and Aleksander Wieczorkowski, the text of which had not been discussed with the circle despite the fact that in every way it deserved consultation.

In this statement, the government and the party are accused of a campaign of disinformation, the strongest since August, the aim of which is to bring about a confrontation. The statement is groundless, and at the same time it completely omits the facts about organizing street demonstrations, suicidal strikes, and flooding the country with antistate, antiparty and anti-Soviet publications, bulletins, leaflets and posters.

Part of the journalistic circle is castigated in the statement, as well as entire editorial teams which are making every effort to win credibility and are providing comprehensive information for the community, guided in this by a sense of responsibility for social peace and by honesty in respect of facts. At the same time, no stance of the association authorities was expressed on such a significant issue for the circle as is the proclamation by Solidarity of the so-called days without press.

This action constitutes a violation of civic rights in the field of access to information. We cannot agree to the Association's authorities imposing their political views on the members of our organization at large. We resolutely demand that the authorities of the SDP respect the principles of democracy, and consult the opinion of the journalistic circle when voicing their views on important matters.

We are in favor of respecting the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, in favor of the line of accord of all patriotic forces, in favor of shaping an atmosphere of all patriotic forces, in favor of shaping an atmosphere of honest work with the aim of extricating Poland from the crisis, and in favor of restoring public law and order and respect for the law for everyone.

TRYBUNA LUDU REJECTS 'DISINFORMATION' ACCUSATION

AU180740 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Aug 81 p 5

["R.D." commentary: "The Sin of One-Sidedness"]

[Text] A member of the Association of Polish Journalists and a party journalist working for a party newspaper has received with mixed--actually, unpleasant--feelings the statement made on 10 August by five leading representatives of the central authorities of the Association of Polish Journalists and its warsaw branch and published in the most recent issue of the SOLIDARNOSC weekly. The statement accuses "television, radio and a section of the press" (we assume the party press and the press connected with the party) of promoting "the strongest disinformation campaign since August"--a demagogic campaign. According to the statement, one-sidedness in presenting the most recent events and ignoring Solidarity's arguments is the crux of this campaign.

Scrutinizing his paper, a TRYBUNA LUDU journalist must reject the accusation as baseless. Our information service publishes extensive reports or full texts of major statements made by Solidarity (as was the case with J. Onyszkiewicz's statement made after the critical night in the office of the Council of Ministers). Our "soundings" of social views represent the spectrum of various statements, and in our commentaries we report the facts as they are and make allowances for the arguments of both sides. Is TRYBUNA LUDU--the organ of the PZPR Central Committee--untypical?

Of course, the polemical tenor of evaluations has been aggravated, but first, this is a result of and not the reason for the general aggravation of the situation; and second, we must not confuse the criticism of attitudes and activities with the issue of the accuracy of the information. Journalists and mass media have the right and the duty to observe the political commitment that is an obvious consequence of the program they serve.

That has nothing to do with demagogy. Frankly, the various examples in the last few days of the efforts to produce leaflets and posters are the main recorded examples of true demagogy, which is at times drastically harmful and at times naive and sentimental. (In order to avoid misunderstandings and omissions, I wish to explain that I also have in mind those materials that can be directly and indisputably traced to the authorship of Solidarity's regional and factory branches). Unfortunately, the statement of the Association of Polish Journalists does not mention those examples.

That is why one cannot help assuming that the signatories of that statement have committed the sin of one-sidedness. As people and journalists, they have a right to their own judgments and views. But do they have the right to present such views as representatives of the Association of Polish Journalists--an association whose task is to represent the creative and professional interests of the mass of journalists? Do they have the right to present such views as "the statement of the Association of Polish Journalists"?

The resolution adopted by the most recent session of the National Consultative Commission contains an item that conflicts with the resolution's general aim to preserve social peace. The item in question refers to the "press strike" of 19-20 August. What a rewarding subject for a statement, not only for the five activists of the Association of Polish Journalists!

TRIAL OF KPN DISSIDENTS RESUMES IN WARSAW

NC171432 Paris AFP in English 1422 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (AFP)--The trial of four leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN) resumed here today after a break of two weeks.

A decision has still to be made on granting bail to three of the accused, although this had been promised when the court last sat on August 4. The three men in custody are Leszek Moczulski (aged 50, a historian), president of the confederation, and his two right-hand men Tadeusz Stanski (32) and Romuald Szeremietiew (35), both lawyers.

The fourth accused, 38-year-old historian Tadeusz Jandziszak, has been allowed out on bail, however, for health reasons.

Sources said that the court had deferred a bail decision because it had not completed study of defence submissions in support of the men's release.

At the opening of today's session, Mr Moczulski said that the controversial march--scheduled for today but which was called off last night--calling for the release of political prisoners, had not been aimed at putting pressure on the court, but on the authorities to stop them interfering in the court's business.

Moczulski Gives Evidence

LD172059 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] After a 2-week break the trial of the leadership of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] including Leszek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremietiew, Tadeusz Stanski, and Tadeusz Jandziszak, has been resumed at the Warsaw Voivodship Court.

Today, Leszek Moczulski continued to give evidence. He referred to various aspects of KPN activity which in his opinion were in accordance with the present Constitution in Poland, and also presented the political program of the confederation. Leszek Moczulski said that he will continue to give evidence for 4 to 5 days.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON STAR MARCH, KPN TRIAL

LD171444 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (PAP)--Some elements in the decisions taken recently by the Solidarity National Consultative Commission "inspire the hope for the Solidarity leadership's moving away from the position of unproductive opposition," the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today.

"The appeal addressed to the initiators and organizers of strikes and other public demonstrations, including the so-called 'star march' on Warsaw, to temporarily abstain from this kind of actions has been recognized by the public as a manifestation of the National Consultative Commission's sense of realism and reaponsibility. One can expect that this will mark the beginning of pulling down 'the wall of distrust' which regrettably is still there.

"However, the (Solidarity) motivation for the decision is unacceptable," the paper wrote.

In a related article referring specifically to the march on Warsaw in defense of so-called political prisoners, the daily said that the latest Solidarity resolutions on the march issue "should be acknowledged as a manifestation of political realism, some success for the common sense current in the union. Despite those resolutions adventurists who have adopted the striving to confrontation for their programmatic line have not abandoned preparations for this demonstration and continue to exacerbate the case of so-called political prisoners."

"No one in Poland is brought to court, let alone imprisoned for his views. There is not a single prisoner incarcerated for the views he holds."

"However, this fact does not stop the manipulators in question from raising continually this made-up problem in order to vex the public opinion and stage destructive actions. The latest example is the trial of KPN (Confederation for Independent Poland) leaders, which has served as a convenient excuse for the organization of the 'star march'."

"The organizers of the march are perfectly aware the KPN leaders are being tried not for their political views, but for activity aimed against the People's Poland that they have prepared and pursue the hostile activity qualified by respective articles of the penal code." [sentence as received]

The daily went on to say that "the ultimate goal of the KPN is the so-called third republic. As seen by this organization, the road to it leads through breaking the alliance with the Soviet Union, disrupting the socialist community, pulling down the present structure of the Polish People's Republic and squaring accounts with party members and social and political activists. As a result of overthrowing people's rule, there is to emerge a police state following the model of the fascist-hued 1935 Constitution."

"Inspired from the outside, the KPN collaborates closely with a number of anti-communists centres and groups in the West, which are hostile to People's Poland."

This orientation hurts our reason of state. It exposes Poland to the danger of expansion of German imperialism and its consequences, which the isolated country would not be able to repel, for the KPN wants to tear down our alliance with the Soviet Union, which is the fundamental and only guarantee of our independence and territorial integrity."

"May not those willing to take part in the march be confused by irresponsible adventurists.

Let them remember that their participation makes them a tool in the hands of a sinister group of madmen, who, in the vain hope of overthrowing people's rule and socialism in Poland, will not hesitate to endanger the existence of the nation," the paper concluded.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETS UNDER JARUZELSKI

LD172312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski a meeting of the Government Presidium was held today. Two draft decisions were examined and approved concerning the relocation of persons employed by the national economy, the decision concerning additional allowances for employees changing jobs, and decisions defining the tasks of the state administration in this field.

The amended socioeconomic plan for this year provides for a reduction of employment in the socialized economy of about 150,000 people. The undertaking, in accordance with the government decision, will be implemented in such a way that persons leaving socialized enterprises will be assured of their livelihood, and at the same time will be encouraged to take up work in those branches of the economy which are experiencing a shortage of labor.

The government decision provides, among other things, that persons who do not have the required qualifications to earn a living in agriculture or the services can acquire such qualifications at special organized courses. The government will instruct organs of the state administration to organize such courses.

The retraining of workers will be financed by the fund for vocational activity. Departing employees, for whom it will not be possible to offer other appropriate work or who intend to take up work on their own, will receive a lump sum equal to 6 months earnings calculated at the normal working rate.

Next on the agenda, the Government Presidium, in accordance with the charter of rights and duties of teachers and in accordance with earlier intentions, approved a decision on improving teachers' pay. The decision was approved despite the fact that in the present difficult situation in the country it is not possible to apply the policy of pay increases. However, the teacher's profession is of exceptional importance and the requirements of teachers are particularly acute. The government decisions introduce higher basic pay for all teachers, and also higher additional supplements for teachers performing executive functions.

The Government Presidium heard a report by the Koszalin voivoda on the implementation of decisions made at the Council of Ministers session held on 20 March in Katowice. In view of the demands of miners and the entire working class of the region it was then decided to improve the food supply to the voivodship. Considerably greater quantities of meat, poultry, fats, cheese and cigarettes have been dispatched to the voivodship. Also, numerous organizational actions have been taken in order to improve sales. A certain delay in the introduction of products for internal sale resulted from the stance of the national section of miners of NSZZ Solidarity, who, in the first phase, opposed additional supplies for miners based on special tokens.

The Government Presidium received with appreciation an appeal made by the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity for work on eight free Saturdays. The conviction was expressed that work management over this period will be fully in accordance with normal principles of management and existing regulations and, at the same time, will make full use of social control by workforces. The same applies to the distribution of manufactured goods. Essential economic importance lies in those sectors which supply the market and export, including the food industry and small-scale production.

For the economy it will be particularly important that work continue over eight free Saturdays in coal mining. The Government Presidium thinks that the fruit of the miners' work should be earmarked first for the needs of agriculture and the food industry. The government leadership hopes that miners, understanding the requirements of the people and the need to extricate ourselves from crisis, will agree to give the country additional work. The government warmly appeals for it.

The Government Presidium also confirmed the principle which provides that additional miners working for the country over eight free Saturdays will be paid at double the rate.

SUCCESS REPORTED IN COMBATING SPECULATION

LD172234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] The antispeculation activity over the past 2 weeks has contributed to a decline--noticeable in many regions of the country--in dishonest trade.

The effect of these actions, forseen though not intended, is the transfer of speculators to supply themselves illegally with large quantities of goods. This is served by new forms of combating this phenomenon.

Fore example, in the Katowice Voivodship, the control action conducted by the militia jointly with the State Trade Inspectorate [words indistinct] has recently been extended to the transportation of the so-called goods mass [masa towarowa] their way on from the wholesalers to the shops. It is above all a question of counteracting the delivery to the shops of invoices and cash instead of goods which are next sold with profit [words indistinct].

JARUZELSKI SENDS DRAFT LAW ON SPECULATION TO SEJM

LD131537 Warsaw PAP in English 1446 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Aug (PAP)--Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent in to Sejm the draft law on fight against speculation. This is what the undersecretary at the office of the Council of Ministers Professor Zygmunt Rybicki told a PAP reporter:

In view of mounting speculation, the penalties which could be meted out according to binding laws have ceased to be a sufficient deterrent to such unlawful activities. The new law has been made necessary first to all by the introduction of rationing and coupons. Misdemeanors and offences against rationing system are not covered by the penal code.

The draft law sets considerably (?tougher) penalties, both as regards fines and arrest, for wide-scale and particularly drastic speculation cases. It stipulates also that courts will try illegal profiteers on summary basis.

KRZAK INTERVIEWED ON STATE OF NATIONAL FINANCES

LD160333 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1825 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Interview with Marian Krzak, Polish minister of finance, on 14 August in Warsaw by an unidentified correspondent on the "Government Monitor" program; all figures as heard--recorded]

[Excerpts] Minister of Finance Marian Krzak, who participated in the session of the Anticrisis Operational Staff held today, has agreed to present the state of our country's finances to our listeners.

[Question] I would like to ask first: How do you, Mr Minister, defend our country's financial interests and how do you, Mr Minister, defend the individual citizen's financial interests? Let us start with the Polish balance of payments.

[Answer] The balance of payments is indeed one of the most difficult elements of our economy and of our equilibrium. The **most** difficult simply because exports have **very** tangibly decreased. The situation is varied: Our trade with socialist countries is different from the situation in our trade with the capitalist countries. As far as our trade with socialist countries is concerned, there is an intended and considerable surplus of imports over exports. This is an expression of help, particularly from the Soviet Union but also from other socialist countries. Expressed in terms of dollars this surplus of import over export currently amounts to more than $800 million in the first half of the year. That is, we have imported more than we have exported. Now, as far as the trade situation with Western countries is concerned....But let me go back for a moment to the question of imports. The level of imports from socialist countries is 6 percent higher than last year.

[Question] In the first half of the year?

[Answer] Yes, in the first half of the current year. So, the situation is, as a matter of fact, better than last year. This is simply asource of consumer goods, raw materials and semifinished goods for our economy. This to some extent alleviates the difficulties connected with a great drop in industrial production. On the other hand, our exports to socialist countries have fallen by 19 percent in the same period. This means that we are dealing with a completely reversed situation.

As far as Western countries are concerned, both export and import are unfortunately much lower than last year. I shall not quote figures in dollars, but I can state that our exports decreased by about 25 percent in the first half of the year. I will give you some figures. Our exports amounted to about $3.2 billion, one-fourth less than last year. As for imports the amount of imports from capitalist countries is also larger than exports. In the first half of the year it amounted to about $1.8 billion and we had....No, sorry, I must apoligize. Please do forgive me. This is only the second quarter of the year. here is the figure: imports amounted to about $3.5 billion in the first half of the year. So as I have said, exports amounted to about 3.2 billion and the import, to be precise--I am converting from foreign currency zlotys--to about $3.6 billion, thus about $500 million in surplus import.

[Question] But the import has relatively decreased this year.

[Answer] Yes, and yet--you stress it quite rightly--the import is 20 percent smaller than last year.

Half of this import, of this $3.6 billion, is foodstuffs. In the first half of the year, we have spent $1.8 billion for foodstuffs. And here, import has considerably increased. Some people think that this concerns mainly meat or other things. This concerns, above all, fodder, cereals which are raw material needed for production of meat and also [word indistinct] articles. One can say quite frankly that one-third of all basic food-stuffs in Poland are imported from the West.

[Question] Mr Minister, I must ask you frankly: How much money do we owe to the West, taking into account fluctuations in the dollar's price not only in Poland, but on the world market?

[Answer] Well, I shall probably astound the viewers. They have heard various figures.

[Question] [interrupting] Yes, this is precisely why I am asking.

[Answer] On 30 June our foreign debt amounted to exactly $23 billion. This is the entire debt, including long-middle- and short-term loans. Besides, the amount of short-term loans is not high, only about $1.3 billion. The total is, I repeat, $23 billion.

Here I would like to add a curiosity: At the end of last year the debt amounted to $25 billion. This means that nominally it was greater. It was composed of Z23 billion [as heard] of long- and medium-term loans and $2.1 billion in short-term loans. In both of these items there is a decrease of debt when expressed--as you have just remarked--in dollars. It is simply because the dollar's rate of exchange increased so considerably during the last half year, that we simply observe a nominal drop of our debt.

Sometimes the press, both Polish and Western, quote such figures as $27 billion or $28 billion, but I must state that no such figures have ever existed in our accounts, on our balance sheet or in our records. The figures are as I have just stated. But in real terms our debt has risen. It has dropped when expressed in dollars simply becasue the value of the dollar has increased. Why? Well, this is because 60 percent of our debt was contracted in other currencies, not in dollars.

[Question] Let me now ask about the financial situation at home. What is this situation?

[Answer] I am very glad that you asked that, because each time I am on television, I most often speak about debt foreign currencies and dollars while I would much prefer to speak about....

[Question] [interupting] About zlotys.

[Answer] On the financial situation at home. Yes. Well, of course, this situation is not very good. Besides every citizen can see for himself, and I did not come here to grumble. This is not the point. On the other hand, without grumbling--because we simply must realize what the realities are--the point is to learn how to live with these realities and, knowing how to live with them, to try to overcome them.

The realities currently are as follows: The state budget, which is one of the most important indicators of the financial situatin of the state, is unfortunately in deficit. It is in a deep deficit. The present situation is that the state budgetary incomes are 5 percent lower than last year. This, by the way, has been already explained in "The Monitor." They are more by about 20 billion lower than last year. [sentence as heard]

As you can see on this graph, this causes our budget deficit, a rather big one--in the first half of the year, Z172.9 billion.

This is caused by the fact that state expenditures have increased by 24 percent. This 24 percent represents nearly Z763 billion in the first half of this year alone. And speaking quite frankly the incomes do not cover these expenditures.

INDUSTRY MANAGERS DISCUSS EXPORT DIFFICULTIES

AU171735 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Aug 81 p 2

[PAP report "How To Solve Export Difficulties--Session in the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Industry"]

[Text] The 14 August session of the managers of industrial associations and larger factories run by the ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Industry, which was held on the ministry's premises, evaluated the implementation of the export tasks during the first 7 months of 1981.

The session tried to answer the question of how to solve the difficluties in implementing export tasks--difficulties resulting from the country's present crisis and from the departmental and branch tendencies toward parochialism.

The new ministry's export plan for this year amounts to 23.6 billion foreign exchange zlotys, and one-third of these exports is to go to the capitalist countries. The situation in metallurgy and machine engineering resembles that of the entire Polish industry and is headed for relatively long delays in fulfilling export contracts. The foundries and plants of the electroengineering industry have so far exported over 50 percent of the products planned for this year. In the first 7 months of this year, exports dropped by 13 percent compared with a similar period last year, although the plan provided for a drop of only 2 percent.

Not all producers are plagued by export difficulties, and the following associations are coping successfully with their export tasks: Hutmasz, Tasko, PZL, Ursus and the Lenin Foundary. On the other hand, the Association of the Shipping Industry and UNITRA-ELEKTRON are considerably below par. The Polish firms also often fail to supply foreign producers with spare parts and auxiliary materials.

The sesison stressed that subjective reasons reinforce objective reasons such as the lack of currencies to pay for imports from the capitalist countries and the scarce supply of domestic raw and other materials. It pointed out, for example, that the foreign currencies needed to buy materials should be allotted primarily to the producers who can best use them. On the other hand, it is a mistake to allot a small quantity of foreign currencies to just anyone. The recent merger of three ministries into a single Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Industry was assessed as a measure that will help overcome departmental parochialism, promote effective economic management and develop export policy flexibly.

The session decided to take measures by the end of August that will help implement the export tasks for this year. The point in question is to streamline cooperation within departments and between departments, to improve the supply of raw and other materials and to guarantee a better distribution of foreign currencies used for import purchases.

LOT DISCUSSES STATE ENTERPRISES DRAFT BILL

LD180632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] At the meeting of the workers self-government conference of the Polish Airlines LOT, a debate took place on the draft bill on state enterprises which LOT prepared with a team from the office of the Council of Ministers. Many points of the documents were criticized. The view was expressed that the independence of the enterprise on economic matters, according to the draft, would be more restricted than at present.

It was contended that it is necessary to renounce the supervision of the Ministry of Transportation over the enterprise, since in the opinion of the speakers, experiences so far show that the ministry does not understand civil aviation problems and is exercizing supervision in a manner not advantageous to the interests of the enterprise's staff. Demands were made for direct subordination of LOT to the chairman of the Council of Ministers. Members of self-government also adopted a stance on the nomination of the director of the enterprise by the minister of transportation. The resolution stated that the conference of workers' self-government does not accept the decision of the minister made without consultation with the workers' self-government and against the will of the staff.

TRYBUNA LUDU DISCUSSES MIGRATION PROBLEMS

AU170910 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Aug 81 p 6

[Bonn correspondent J. Moszczenski report: "The Topical problem of Polish Tourists: The 'Black' Gastarbeiters"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE FRG PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION ARE EVER MORE FREQUENTLY AIRING THE SUBJECT OF POLISH AND OTHER ILLEGAL FOREIGN WORKERS, COLLOQUIALLY CALLED HERE "BLACK" GASTARBEITERS. THE INTERPRETATION OF THAT NEW SOCIAL PHENOMENON IN THE FRG IS BECOMING EVER MORE CRITICAL.

The well-known sense of order and of loyalty with regard to the authorities is clearly gaining the upper hand over patience and understanding for young Poles and other foreigners who, provided with tourist visas valid for 3 months and containing the clause prohibiting them from working, have arrived in the FRG and are looking for temporary jobs.

In the FRG economy's present, weak situation--with more than a million unemployed workers, nearly 20 billion [currency not specified] in cuts in the 1982 budget and with enormous state debts--the wave of Polish economic immigrants is rather unpopular. Many young Poles accept, for example, difficult physical work as fruit pickers, construction laborers, ditch diggers and so forth. As a rule, they are being hired wherever pickaxes, shovels and one's own hands rather than machines are used. Since they are working illegally, such seasonal workers usually accept less than 50 percent of the wages provided by collective [biorowy] contracts. The employer keeps the profit and in addition does not pay the compulsory insurance premiums. Local trade unions are very unhappy with such "dirty competition" on the labor market. THEY DEMAND LEGAL REGULATIONS FOR THE WHOLE PROBLEM NOT ONLY OF POLES, BUT ALSO TURKS, PAKISTANIS AND OTHER FOREIGNERS ILLEGALLY ARRIVING THE FRG.

Poles who are temporarily in the FRG are exposed to various troubles because of their illegal employment status. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the Polish Mission is unable to give them consular protection, Jan Turski, Polish consul general in Koeln, told us. IN CASE OF CONFLICT, A LABOR ACCIDENT OR ILLNESS, TOURISTS EMPLOYED ILLEGALLY ONLY SELDOM APPLY TO THE POLISH CONSULAR AUTHORITIES FOR ASSISTANCE. THEY TAKE STEPS ON THEIR OWN AND ARE NOT ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL.

SINCE "GASTARBEITERS" STAYED IN THE FRG AS TOURISTS WITHOUT LABOR PERMITS, SOME OF THEM, ON THEIR WAY HOME TO POLAND, ARE DETAINED AT THE FRG BORDER AND QUESTIONED AS TO THE ORIGIN OF SECOND HAND AUTOMOBILES, TELEVISION SETS AND OTHER ARTICLES INTENDED TO BE TAKEN ACROSS THE BORDER. The Koeln consular section of the Polish Embassy assists Polish citizens in conflicts with FRG law, provided the latter apply for such assistance. It is the fundamental duty of the mission to assist Polish citizens abroad.

The consular drew my attention to a broader aspect of jobs accepted by Polish tourists in the FRG. There are more illegal foreign employees in the FRG than in other capitalist countries, particularly because that country in recent years was the most liberal in providing people arriving from Poland and other socialist countries with "refuge" and an "easy job." Valuable people from socialist countries were accepted there under the humanitarian pretexts of "reuniting families" or "repartriating Germans from the East."

It is estimated--and the consular practice confirms, this--that AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY, 80 PERCENT, OF ALL POLES WHO CROSSED THE BORDER TO THE FRG IN 1975-80, DID SO FOR ECONOMIC REASONS. THE FRG AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN REPEATEDLY ADVISED ABOUT THIS FACT. HOWEVER, POLISH ARGUMENTS HAVE BEEN DROWNED IN THE WAVE OF REVISIONIST AND "REGIONAL ASSOCIATION" PROPAGANDA CLAIMING THAT POLAND HAS HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF "GERMANS" DEMANDING THEIR "REPATRIATION."

The basic legal and consular questions between the two countries have not been mutually regulated. This makes it possible to manipulate the revisionist definition of FRG citizenship and allows West German officials to let any person arriving from Poland quality for that group.

The growing public impatience and the voices of alarm, particularly in the FRG, may enable broad public opinion to take a closer look at the real nature of emigration from Poland. The understanding shown by significant circles of society in the FRG for our country and for the changes taking place in it, particularly the friendly assistance given by FRG citizens to Polish tourists, must not be troubled by attempts to use our economic troubles for anti-Polish and revisionist purposes. For that reason it is urgent to show the true nature of that emigration and to take steps on both sides to settle that complicated question, Consul J. Turski said.

It should be added that ALL THOSE DIFFICULT AND FREQUENTLY COMPLICATED SOCIAL PHENOMENA DO NOT CREATE A FAVORABLE CLIMATE FOR CHANGING THE WEST GERMAN STEREOTYPE IDEAS ABOUT THE POLES. By making use of our present critical sociopolitical and economic situation and by trying to reinforce those stereotypes and profit by them in the anti-Polish campaign, revisionist and "regional association" propaganda makes that climate even less favorable.

REAGAN CONGRATULATES KANIA ON REELECTION

LD172122 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (PAP)--President of the United States Ronald Reagan sent a telegramme to Stanislaw Kania congratulating him on the occasion of his reelection to the post of first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party.

"I hope that our reciprocal fruitful working contacts will be continued in the future," the telegramme said.

REGIONAL PARTY PLENUMS DISCUSS ISSUES, TASKS

Nowy Sacz Urges 'Calm'

LD172242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] The activity of the voivodship party organization in 1981-82, and also the tasks resulting from the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress were discussed at the 17th plenary meeting of the voivodship party committee in Nowy Sacz. The meeting was attended by Stanislaw Opalko, member of the Central Committee Politburo. It was stressed at the meeting that the use of the extremely difficult economic situation, particularly in market supplies, and the feelings of dissatisfaction among the population, for protest actions shows that the campaign is aimed against the path of dialogue and accord confirmed at the ninth congress. Today, all Poles, it was stressed during the discussion, do not need protests and strikes but consideration and calm. Party resolutions must become the property of the working class. The activity of all party links in the Nowy Sacz Voivodship will be concentrated on the realization of ideas about it. Offensive action and full mobilization of all party members is necessary.

The voivodship committee of the party in Nowy Sacz analyzed the economic situation in the region and was acquainted with the actions of the state and economic administration aimed at improving the market supply.

Radom Plenums Ending

LD162019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] In Radom a round of regional party organizations' plenary meetings with the participation of delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress and representatives of the voivodship party committee is coming to an end. The meetings' participants demand that central and voivodship authorities struggle decisively for the rule of law and public order, take energetic countermeasures against propaganda acts hostile to our system, and apply penal sanctions against speculators and hooligans.

Existing regulations which limit parish [GCMINA] units' independence to a considerable degree are one of the main causes of numerous irregularities in the operation of regional administrative links. There also appear numerous but not always relevant regulations by local authorities which make life even more difficult. Thus a proposal has been made to analyze rules and regulations on the spot and after correction adapt them to the current requirements and situation of the voivodship, town or parish.

TRYBUNA LUDU NOTES SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY NEEDED

LD141232 Warsaw PAP in English 1119 GMT 14 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Aug (PAP)--"The 2nd CC Plenum adopted the stance that, to use the words of the report, Poland still has a great chance for socialist renewal. This chance consists in a consistent actualization of the line of social contract," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote in its front page commentary.

"The most characteristic features of the 2nd plenum debate seem to be firmness and prudence, at the same time openness, a hand extended to all those who want to agree, rally in the creation of conditions for Poland to develop as a socialist state, to an independent and soverign state."

"The experiences of the recent months and weeks have given rise to what participants in the debate expressed explicitly--the sense of responsibility for the defence of the limits that no one in Poland must exceed if we want to avert the crisis threatening Poland."

"The party wants our work to be the moving force of this process, for simply there is no other way out of the crisis."

"Any attempts at disturbing the rhythm of work and making life difficult are actually contrary to the process of renewal. They make the method of agreement an object of constant bargaining. Bargaining over meat or pay raises? Obviously not. It is bargaining over Poland, its present and future. It seems that the awareness of this truth is becoming increasingly widespread. The 2nd PUWP CC Plenum has greatly contributed to it," the paper concluded.

FRENCH PREMIER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO COUNTRY

LD172128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jozef Czyrek, was received today in Paris by the French Premier Pierre Mauroy. In the course of the 2-hour talks they discussed topical issues related to Polish-French relations and major international questions.

Pierre Mauroy stated that France will continue its assistance to Poland and that he plans to make an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Polish authorities.

USSR SUPPLIES EXCEED PLANNED QUANTITIES TO NATION

LD142208 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 14 Aug 81

[By PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Aug (PAP)--This year's Soviet supplies of materials and commodities to Poland have been arriving before the scheduled time and in amounts bigger than projected. The supplies are stable and their structure is appropriate. The supplier is concerned (?with) rhythmical deliveries and the meeting of additional emergency orders. The USSR also supplies Poland with materials which could not be purchased in other countries.

Till the end of last month, the Soviet Union supplied Poland with 54.2 percent of this year's deliveries of materials and goods envisaged in contracts which fall within Poland's socio-economic plan.

Since the beginning of the year, the USSR supplied Polish foundries with nearly 8.2 million tons of iron ores. The amount of pig iron supplies has been by 40,000 tons higher than envisaged in the contract. The current plan for the supplies of mineral gas has been exceeded, reaching 3,010 million cubic metres. We have also received by 3,500 tons more coking coal than projected.

The supplies of mineral oil in the January-July period reached 7,723,500 tons, which is 100.3 per cent of the projected quota. The supplies of petrol were raised, particularly in July. They amounted to 480,000 tons, which is 101 per cent of the projected amount for the seven months. Also the deliveries of consumer goods including food and agricultural produce have been bigger than projected and arriving before time. The export effort of the USSR designed to assist Poland has not been reciprocated by Poland's exports envisaged in the contracts. Poland is behind in the supply of many material and commodities.

GDR CLARIFIES GOODS TRANSIT PAYMENTS TO PAP

LD142007 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with the interest shown in a news item published by some newspapers concerning payments for a goods transit authorization document extracted from Polish citizens traveling from West Berlin on their way back home via GDR territory, a PAP correspondent has received a clarification from the GDR authorities.

The practice of extracting payments is not something new in the customs regulations of our western neighbor. This practice has been in force for many years. The duty of paying for good carried from or to West Berlin applies not only to the citizens of other states. This rule applies both to carrying goods which form a part of trade turnover and to those carried by travelers.

ZOLNERZ WOLNOSCI COMMENTARY ON NEUTRON BOMB

AU170905 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Aug 81 p 2

[Henryk Kawka commentary: "Another Threat to Peace"]

[Text] The U.S. President has again reminded us of what world we live in, since for many months we have been living from one strike to another, and from one trouble to another as served by some Solidarity leaders to the government.

Let us be frank. Our own Polish problems, troubles and concerns, general and individual, have overshadowed in our minds the fact that, after all, the world at large has tougher nuts to crack than to figure out how many kilograms of meat an average Pole should consume, or whether an enterprise director should be elected by the collective or some other way.

I do not intend to take our internal issues lightly. I stand in lines myself and frequently walk to the office because of another protest strike. However, to find better solutions one must first of all be alive!

Refined aesthetes--and there are quite a few--will frown in disgust: What is the use of speaking about the obvious? Well, it is life itself that brings to mind such truisms. Ranking among those truisms is the fact that there is an ideological and political struggle going on between socialism and capitalism, between imperialism and the forces of peace, between those who believe in shaping international relations on the basis of agreement and those who believe in a policy of strength. This struggle is even intensifying. Poland must not and will not be indifferent to the key problems of the present world; OBVIOUSLY, WE ARE TALKING ABOUT SOCIALIST Poland, since any other Poland is after all out of the question. The only chance we have to get out of the crisis is as an equal participant in the socialist community, as one of its reliable and strong links. But what does the United States have to do with all those truisms?

First of all, we are referring to the present administration and not to all of the United States, because there are also people there who are aspiring for peace. The present administration has just adopted its final decision on producing neutron weapons. It should be borne in mind that the U.S. Government resolved in 1977 to begin to produce those weapons and to deploy them in NATO member states. At that time, 700 million people signed a World Peace Council appeal demanding that the creation of new means of mass extermination, certainly including neutron bombs, must be stopped. As a result of that pressure, Carter,then U.S. president, publicly promised an indefinite postponement of the production of those weapons. However, that was an empty pledge. The development of fundamental parts for neutron weapons was not discontinued. The Pentagon has long been planning to produce, exactly between 1981 and 1983, nearly 400 supplementary warheads for "Lance" short-range missiles deployed in the FRG, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands. Those warheads make it possible in a very short time to turn the said missiles into enhanced radiation weapons. Now the "I" has simply been dotted. It has been stated quite frankly that the United States has put aside all pretences and added neutron weapons to its nuclear stockpile.

That decision completely coincides with the so-called new American nuclear strategy worked out by Carter's team and inherited by their successors. Its basic feature is to improve its strategic nuclear means. An inseparable political element of that concept is for the United States to win strategic superiority over the USSR. It has been inadvertently admitted that such an equilibrium now exists, although imperialist propaganda had been poisoning the minds of its customers with allegations that Soviet armaments "threaten the free world." The American armaments program should also "restore and consolidate" the U.S. position as a superpower. For this reason the Pentagon budget has surpassed all past records. Under the program, conventional forces, particularly the Navy and Air Force, have to be expanded rapidly. Neutron weapons should ensure a decisive role for the United States all over the world and thus should perform a specific and particular role.

From the military point of view, the neutron bomb is a very advantegous means of destruction. First of all, its use is significantly less complicated than that of an atomic or hydrogen bomb. It can be transported to the target aboard a plane, as well as with the assistance of a missile or an artillery shell. It is small. During the explosion, neutron radiation is ten times more intensive than that of an atomic or hydrogen bomb, yet the intensity of the expolosion and the amount of radioactive fallout are significantly less than those of "conventional nuclear charges." American experts say with delight that the neutron bomb does little damage to houses, factories and equipment, but that it destroys life more effectively--that is to say us people.

They also say that neutron weapons can successfully be used on the battlefield for tactical purposes. From the delightful idea that the bomb could be used in very accurate doses, imperialist propaganda only needed to take a short step to the allegation that mankind did not need to be afraid of it so much, since it would be used only "locally" here and there.

The point is to convince people, above all Americans, that a nuclear war would not be frightful, because it would provide an opportunity to dominate the world.

Certainly, that nonsense is both cruel and inhuman. Each nuclear weapon is dangerous to life. No one needs to be persuaded of that. The decision to add neutron weapons to the American nuclear stockpile, and to do so at full speed, has aroused public indignation and concern. It has disturbed the detente processes which are supported with much effort by the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. That community in its turn must also bear in mind that, even if intentions to store neutron weapons allegedly do not go beyond U.S. territory, NATO has already examined plans for their "preventive" use against the conventional forces of the adversary, that is the Warsaw Pact forces. Can our community, under such circumstances, abstain from natural and necessary defense efforts? Can it be indifferent to the spiraling arms race? Can Poland afford to tolerate chaos, anarchy and disorder in society?

KANIA SENDS CONDOLENCE TELEGRAM TO SFRY'S MOJSOV

LD151105 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] First Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR Stanislaw Kania has sent a condolence telegram to the chairman of the Presidium of the LCY, Lazar Mojsov, in connection with the death of Stevan Doronjski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY and member of the Presidium of the SFRY. In the condolence book in the Yugoslav Embassy in Warsaw, entries were made today by Deputy Chairman o the Council of State Zdzislaw Tomal and Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR Marian Wozniak.

PAP CRITICIZES PRUSSIAN EXHIBITION IN WEST BERLIN

LD152352 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 15 Aug 81

[PAP special correspondent Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] West Berlin, 15 Aug (PAP)--A huge controversial exhibition entitled "Preussen: Attempt To Sum Up" was inaugurated here today as the climax of a wave of unprecedented publicity recently given to the call-word "preussen".

The exhibition comprises dozens of events, displays, meetings, musical and theatrical festivals, and scores of publications recalling Prussia's place in German history. Meant to fill the post-war information gap (?it) was officially claimed: The exhibition fails, however, to give more than negligible prominence to other than positive aspects of the Prussian state, including militarism, Germanization, or expansionism. What is more, Poland's place in the exposition was reduced to a small room with exhibits selected at random and highly unreliable, though each third citizen of the Prussian state was a Pole.

Judging from the ticket sales rates and the number of hotel reservations, the popularity the exhibition enjoys is in inverse ratio to the publicity given to (?it) by official circles.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESS ON SCINTEIA'S ANNIVERSARY

AU171100 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Aug 81 pp 1, 3

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the 15 August Bucharest festive meeting marking SCINTEIA's 50th anniversary and the Romanian Press Day]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends, today we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the foundation of SCINTEIA--an event of major importance in the history of our party's struggle for social and national freedom and justice and for building socialism in Romania. We are also celebrating the "Day of the Press," which is observed every year on 15 August to emphasize the revolutionary and party-oriented character of Romanian press, radio and television. (loud applause, ovations)

On this occasion I take great pleasure in conveying warm, revolutionary communist greetings to the editorial staff, correspondents and nonstaff contributors of SCINTEIA, to the workers, printers and distributors of the paper. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

I also want to convey warm and revolutionary greetings to all press people, printers and nonstaff contributors and to the masses of readers on the occasion of the "Day of the Press," and to wish them success in all their future activities. (loud and prolonged applause)

The award of the "Victory of Socialism" order to SCINTEIA is recognition of the paper's endeavors to disseminate the policies of our party and state and to raise the political level of the broad masses. It serves to emphasize the role of SCINTEIA, of our press, radio and television in our work to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, to continuously develop our fatherland and to consolidate its independence and sovereignty. (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

For this high distinction I want to once again convey warmest congratulations to SCINTEIA and to its entire collective of writers and workers, and to wish them ever greater successes in the future. (loud and prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu, RCP!")

Our democratic, workers' and socialist press developed simultaneously with the revolutionary movement of national and social liberation and with the proletarian and socialist movement and, as is known, played an important role in our people's struggle against oppression and exploitation, against the bourgeois-land owners' government, for the unity of our national state, for Romania's freedom and for building socialism in our country. (loud and prolonged applause)

Thus, SCINTEIA's appearance in August 1931 marked an important moment, one may even say a new quality, in the development of the workers' revolutionary press in Romania, and contributed to enhancing its combativeness and struggle capabilities in asserting revolutionary principles and defending the people's vital interests. Defying many difficulties, especially reprisals by the old regime, SCINTEIA--like our entire democratic, revolutionary press--resolutely endeavored to spread among the masses the party's ideas, thus contributing to uniting the efforts of the workers' class, working people and entire nation in the great battles against the bourgeois and land owners' classes, against the reaction, fascism and war, for social freedom and national independence, for democracy and socialism.

It can be stated that underground SCINTEIA, the entire revolutionary proletarian and democratic press, those who wrote, printed and distributed it at that time at the risk of their lives and freedom, provided a shining example of heroism and communist devotion, of faithful service to the cause of the workers' class, the party and the people, the cause of Romania's independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause)

Continuing those traditions, SCINTEIA and the entire press, radio and television have been intensely active in the more than 35 years since the victory of the revolution for social and national liberation, and they became an important factor in the great party-led epic of revolutionary social changes and of securing the victory of the socialist revolution in Romania, in building a new life, in which the people, free and masters of their fate, are consciously working for a socialist and communist future. (loud and prolonged applause)

The party leadership highly appreciate the role played by SCINTEIA--as organ of the Central Committee--in our society, in implementing the party policy of national development and of raising the people's living standard and level of civilization. I want once again to express congratulations on all the activities carried out by SCINTEIA and by our entire press, radio and television in the socialist period; I am confident that in the future, too, SCINTEIA, our press, radio and television will fulfill their lofty mission and will always serve the cause of the people, party and socialism, the cause of peace and of Romania's independence and solidarity. I want to wish everyone ever new successes! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

SCINTEIA's 50th anniversary occurs in the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, at a time when all our people are resolutely implementing the 12th party congress decisions and the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. (loud and prolonged applause)

The seventh 5-year plan envisages Romania's transition to a higher level of development--from the level of a developing country to that of a country with an average level of development--and the achievement of a new quality of life and work in all areas. In these conditions, SCINTEIA and the entire press, radio and television must concentrate their forces on uniting the creative efforts of all working people to successfully accomplish this basic objective of our party's policy; they must intensively endeavor to promote a revolutionary spirit and what is new in all economic and social areas.

We must always keep in mind the fact that our country's new stage of development requires consisting material and intellectual efforts, intensive scientific and cultural activities, and continuous improvements in the professional, technical, scientific and political training of all working people. This is the primary condition for ensuring our country's resolute advance toward a comprehensively developed socialist society, for effecting the transition to a new stage, and for building a superior civilization in our country.

In view of the above, SCINTEIA, all other publications, and the radio and television must be permeated by a lofty revolutionary, party-oriented spirit, and must consistently struggle to disseminate our party-state policies and to ensure that all working people, regardless of nationality, all Romania's citizens clearly understand the objectives of this policy and their role in implementing it and in securing the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. This is based on the fact that we are building socialism and communism with the people and for the people; hence, only if the working people, the entire nation work in close unity and led by our Communist Party can we ensure the victory of socialism and communism. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people")

This is an important anniversary, hence, I will not dwell on certain failings which unfortunately still occur in the press, radio and television. I must note, however, the fact that, despite their good results, the press, radio and television--and SCINTEIA among them--still owe the people, the working class and the party something in the fulfillment of their important mission in our socialist society.

I will only mention the fact that the basic aspects of the policies of our party and socialist state are not always explained suitably, in the language of the masses; the press, radio and television are not combative enough; not enough attention is given to the new issues of economic development, science and culture; the problems emerging in our country at the new stage of development are not dealt with satisfactorily. Equally insufficient is the attention given to international developments and to efforts to unite the progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for a policy of peace and national independence, for ensuring a peaceful future for mankind.

I think that even if we do not discuss those problems now, the press, radio and television leadership collectives, all those employed in those sectors will themselves thoroughly examine existing shortcomings. By not expressing sharper criticism now, the party leadership gives credit to those employed in this important sector of activity; I hope that you will do everything possible to act as is expected and to fulfill this duty. (lively, prolonged applause)

As is known, the 12th congress and the new 5-year plan focus great attention on ensuring domestic energy and raw material resources to the greatest extent possible, on optimally utilizing raw materials and energy, and on recovering and reusing materials with a view to ensuring appropriate technical-material supplies. In this connection, SCINTEIA and the other press bodies, radio and television must play a far more active role and thoroughly explain this objective of the party congress to all our cadres and all working people. Concretely speaking, the issues of the material base and of rationally utilizing our resources must be intensively debated every day, and failings and shortcomings still manifest in this respect must be energetically criticized.

Resolute steps must also be taken to develop scientific activities and to achieve a closer link between science, production and education, with a view to rapidly solving the many problems to which our economy and Romanian society in general expects answers from scientific research.

The press, radio and television must play a more active role in stimulating the creative initiative of the masses and in intensifying the struggle for a new quality and more advanced technology, proceeding from the well-known truth that socialism must demonstrate its superiority over capitalism and defeat it precisely in the areas of science, technology, quality, labor productivity, efficiency and profitability of all socioeconomic activities.

Resolute steps must be taken to clearly explain the new economic-financial mechanism, to promote workers' self-management and self-administration in all areas, and to enhance the responsibility of collective leaderships, working people's councils and general meetings for all activities, for efficiently husbanding the national wealth and for the general development of our socialist fatherland. Developing socialist democracy requires broad public debates on the basic issues of the daily activities of working people's councils and general meetings. In all their activities, the press, radio and television must faithfully reflect the concerns of the workers' class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality, of our entire nation.

Special attention must be paid to agriculture, to implementing the 12th congress decisions on modernizing and developing agricultural production, for effecting a new agrarian revolution which presupposes great efficiency and high productivity to fully meet the working people's consumer requirements and to supply raw materials for our national economy.

Our press must give greater attention to the problems of order and discipline in all sectors of activity, both in industry and in agriculture, so that each working person may clearly grasp the fact that conditions for the country's general development and for continuously raising the people's material and cultural well-being can only be created in step with the development of industry and agriculture.

SCINTEIA, the press in general, the radio and television must provide an organized framework for disseminating the most progressive experiences in all areas and for better organizing labor and production; they must intensively encourage the creative initiative of the masses and the competition taking place among all socioeconomic units, among the counties and localities of our fatherland. The press must constantly reflect--and not only at the end of the year--the progress of this competition and the results obtained, must provide daily encouragement for this competition, which is very important as an incentive for the working people's creative initiative.

The press, radio and television must naturally reflect the working people's great achievements. We must expand and publicize everything that is good and positive in each area. At the same time, we must harshly criticize failings, lags, negative situations and all manifestations of lack of responsibility for socialist property, thus defending with revolutionary intransigence the general interests of the working people and of socialism in Romania.

Along this line, SCINTEIA, the other publications, the radio and television must present in appropriate form the great achievements attained in the general development of the fatherland and the growing material and cultural living standard of the people. By thoroughly explaining that all our achievements to date are the result of our party's policy and conclusively proving the correctness of this policy--based on the creative application of general socialist truths to the specific conditions prevailing in Romania--and the fact that our Communist Party is honorably fulfilling its role as leading political force in our society, we must emphasize that in the future, too, implementation of the party program and of the 12th congress decisions are a direct function of the resolute assertion of the leading political role of the party in all areas. (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP.")

At the same time, we must explain that our achievements are the result of the labor of our heroic workers class, which is honorably fulfilling its historical mission as leading class in society, of the alliance among workers, peasants, intellectuals and all working people, regardless of nationality, and that precisely the further assertion of the role of the workers class and of the unity among all social classes and categories within the socialist democracy and unity front, led by our Communist Party, guarantee our progress and the victory of the comprehensively developed socialist society, and improvements in the people's material and cultural well-being--the supreme goal of the party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. (loud and prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people.")

Greater emphasis must also be placed on asserting socialist ethics and equity and on promoting the socialist principles of remuneration in accordance with the quantity and quality of labor performed; all distortions or violations of those principles, all attempts to make money without working, to live at the expense of others or of society must be resolutely fought. Everything possible must be done to establish relations of full equality and to unceasingly promote equity in all areas. We must never forget that a socialist society is a society based on the free work of all its members. All income belongs to the members of the society and must be distributed--as dictated by the socialist principle--in accordance with the quantity and quality of labor, while the technical-material base is continuously developed and the defense capabilities of the fatherland are strengthened. It may be said that much remains to be done in this respect. Our press, radio and television must become more resolutely and energetically involved in this struggle, which is designed to overcome--and in the future, eliminate--negative trends, and to develop a new, revolutionary consciousness, which will enoble man and make him truly free, aware of the fact that he can only live by his work and mind. (loud and prolonged applause)

In this context an important role is played by the party endeavors to shape a new man, conscious builder of socialism, and by political-ideological and cultural-artistic activities designed to develop the socialist consciousness of the broad masses. As is well known, we base all our activities on the scientific, materialist-dialectical concept of the world and society and on the principles of scientific socialism, which must be understood by the entire party, by all working people and by the entire nation.

The press, radio and television must give special attention to the above activities, which are very important for the development of our country, for shaping a man with a high level of revolutionary and patriotic consciousness. Retrograde and mystic ideas, backward influences and mentalities inherited from the old society or penetrating our country from the capitalist world must be resolutely fought. An uncompromising attitude must be adopted against all those who, snared by foreign propaganda and by the empty illusion that an easier life could perhaps be had elsewhere, are ready to leave their country, the fatherland which their parents and ancestors fought to develop and for which they secured a free and independent future. The unfortunate fact that there still are such people is due in part to failings in our political-educational activities, hence in the press, radio and television. It is true that in developed capitalist countries, which achieved their present stage of development by exploiting most of mankind, the living standard is higher than in Romania, which was oppressed and robbed for hundreds of years. In point of fact, the wealth of those countries was amassed in good part at the expense of Romanian oil, agricultural and other products, of our people's labor. We must explain to the people that it is our duty to see to it that in the future nothing that is ours should serve others, but solely the development of our socialist fatherland and the well-being of the Romanian people. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

As is known, two thirds of the world population is underdeveloped; according to UN statistics--above suspicion of being a "subversive organization"--several hundreds of millions of people are starving. This is the consequence of the imperialist and colonialist policy. We must clearly show that we are the only ones that can solve our difficulties, through united work and led by our Communist Party. True, we still have difficulties; however, in 1950, when meat consumption was only 16 kg a year per capita, were those difficulties any less? Today meat consumption is over 60 kg yearly. Figures have been published in this respect and hence I will not dwell on them. We have traveled a long road and we can be proud of the level to which we have raised our country. We must make all our people, our young people understand that a better life cannot be had outside, in the search for a bit more money, but here, in our own country, by working and struggling to overcome difficulties and to build a new society with our labor and our creative force! We have wonderful achievements! It is in our power and we are convinced that we will unwaveringly build socialism and communism in Romania! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our pride and esteem!")

The press, radio and television must assume a more active role, both in disseminating the party-state policies and the great achievements of our society, and in combating the imperialist and colonialist policy. They must broadly publicize the path that the peoples should follow in the struggle to utterly eliminate imperialist and colonialist domination, and to build a better and more just world, a world of equal rights, in which each nation can develop freely, without any foreign oppression. (loud and prolonged applause)

We must give greater attention to developing a patriotic spirit and love for the fatherland and people! We must acquaint people more thoroughly with our people's glorious past struggles for freedom and independence, for defending their national entity and for developing their country!

We must broadly promote the rich revolutionary traditions of the workers and socialist movements, of progressive, democratic forces, of the RCP in their struggle for revolutionary social changes! All the citizens of our fatherland regardless of nationality, all our young people must be permeated by the truth that our continuity in these parts dates back over 2,000 years, that our ancestors struggled and overcome many obstacles and sacrificed their lives to preserve ancient traditions, which have been developed in the new conditions. They struggled to found a Romanian people, a Romanian nation, a united national state! It is our noble duty to develop our socialist state and to ensure a dignified, free and communist future for our nation! (Loud applause and cheers, prolonged chants of "Ceausescu and the People!")

Any chauvinist, nationalist and racist manifestations must be firmly combated; the spirit of friendship and brotherhood among all working people, regardless of nationality, must be strengthened. We must clearly explain the nationality policy of our party which has for the first time achieved in fact complete equality among all working people in Romania, be they Romanian, Hungarian, German or of another nationality. It must be clearly understood that alone the exploiting classes were and are interested in sowing discord among working people of different nationalities. All Romanian citizens, regardless of nationality, enjoy the same rights and the same duty; in complete unity, they are building socialism and communism, developing the fatherland and strengthening its national independence and sovereignty! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

We must wield to greater advantage our political-educational means: the press, radio, television, theater, cinematography, and literary-artistic activities! We must forge a broad mass movement within the "Song to Romania" festival, in which all creative abilities and all our people assert themselves as a powerful force capable of ensuring, along with the development of the material base, a new cultural life, a high level of culture and civilization for our nation. (loud and prolonged applause)

This year we will probably hold a plenary session on ideological questions, and hence I will not now go into detail on related areas. Much could be said about literature, art, music and about the fact that these must draw to a greater extent from the people's work and life and must serve the people. We must eliminate certain cosmopolitan concepts noted in our country, too, according to which patriotic art and culture belong to the past century and are now outdated. That is a reactionary idea that we must unmask--as we did in the past--because it can only weaken the force of the proletariat and the workers class, the force of the people in the struggle for progress, independence and a better life. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

As you see, there is no sphere of party, state or social activity in which the press, radio and television are not involved in one way or another. We have huge capabilities in this sector.

On the occasion of this festive meeting I want to express my conviction that press, radio and television people will make every effort to better fulfill their important mission in our society, that they will resolutely act in the spirit of our party and socialist state, and that they will always serve the cause of socialism, of the party and people, of our national independence. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Dear comrades and friends, as is known, our press--both at the time of its underground activities and during the socialist period--has played an active role in supporting and promoting the party's international policy. We are making efforts to implement the 12th congress decisions concerning international activities and the policy of detente, peace and national independence.

There are complex problems in international life. Two diametrically opposed lines are pitted against each other: the line of imperialist, colonialist circles geared to domination and oppression, and the line of socialist, progressive and anti-imperialist forces geared to peace, independence and the elimination of the policy of oppression and inequality. We can assert without fear of being mistaken that in this struggle the anti-imperialist and progressive forces--among which the socialist countries occupy an important place--have attained noteworthy successes, and that they are playing an increasingly important role in mapping out international policies. Acting in unity, those forces can bar the road to war, can halt the arms race and can achieve a new democratic international policy of equality among all nations and of peaceful coexistence, based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force, respect for each nation's right to a free development, without any foreign interference. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!") We are resolutely acting to settle complex problems and disputes through negotiations. We believe that the use of force should be utterly eliminated. All states that have problems to settle should sit down to negotiations, and no matter how laborious such negotiations, they are still infinitely easier than the path of war. We must do everything possible to ban armed conflicts and war from the life of society, and to settle all problems solely through peaceful means and negotiations! (loud applause; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

We must do everything possible to achieve security and cooperation in Europe, to successfully conclude the Madrid meeting, and to convene a conference devoted to trust and disarmament in Europe, and to hold further security and cooperation meetings on the continent. The problem of security and peace is one of the most urgent problems for us, for all the European nations. They are vital for the very civilization and life of all European nations. We believe that every possible effort must be made to prevent the deployment of additional missiles in Europe! We must resolutely oppose the new, so-called "clean" weapons, the neutron weapons. There is no clean nuclear weapon! There is no kind of weapon that can be described as clean. Use of any nuclear weapon means destruction of life and civilization. We Europeans are the ones responsible for eliminating the vast mass-destruction weapons stockpiled on the continent and for turning this area into a continent of peace and equal cooperation. (loud applause and cheers)

We firmly speak out for disarmament, primarily nuclear. We understand the concern with maintaining a balance of power and we advocate disarmament, under appropriate control, which can ensure this balance without jeopardizing anyone's security. However, this balance should not be attained by accelerating the arms race but by continuously reducing armament. This is in the interest of all peoples and in the interest of Europeans! We, the European states, must do everything possible to obtain real disarmament! (loud and prolonged applause)

Let us firmly act to attain a new international economic order, which can ensure the progress of lagging countries and the development of the world economy, this being a key prerequisite of a policy of detente, peace and national independence.

It is necessary to ensure the equal participation of all states, regardless of size and social system, in resolving international problems. We must do everything possible to ensure that the United Nations and other international organizations play a more important part in resolving problems.

Let us strengthen the cooperation of socialist countries, as a primary element of the policy of detente and peace, and let us strengthen the unity of anti-imperialist and progressive forces everywhere! Let us strengthen the unity and cooperation of developing and nonaligned countries and all peoples which advocate a policy of peace and national independence! (loud and prolonged applause)

Let us firmly act to observe the supreme right of men and peoples to life and independence! There is no higher right than the right of man to live in freedom, protected against any kind of aggression, the right of not being oppressed and exploited! We must forcefully defend this right to free and independent life! (loud applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu-Romania, our pride and esteem!" and "Ceausescu-peace")

Dear comrades and friends, the press, radio and television play an important role in our international policy. They support and disseminate our policy among the broad masses and the people and actively participate at an international level in implementing our basic principles, since it is quite clear that only under conditions of peace, detente and respect for independence can we carry out the party program and develop our socialist fatherland; likewise, only under such conditions can the other peoples of the world attain their own goals. The policy of peace, independence and detente is not an abstract policy but a vital one, on which the socialist construction and the life and freedom of our people and other peoples depend. Let us do everything possible to defend peace and independence and to promote detente and equality among all nations! (loud applause)

We can state that there is no sector of the domestic and international policy in which the press, radio and television do not play an important part in implementing our party program. That is why I would like to express the conviction that SCINTEIA, which is celebrating its 50th anniversary, and our entire press, radio and television will continue to act in a revolutionary and party spirit and will do everything possible to make an ever greater contribution to implementing the party program and the 12th congress decisions.

I am convinced that all press, radio and television workers will understand their high responsibilities toward the people, party and the cause of socialism and will spare no effort to do their duty, as every revolutionary and patriot of socialist Romania is bound to do. (loud and prolonged applause)

With this conviction, I wish much success to you, all press, radio and television workers, all those active in the field of propaganda and all our people, since, in the last instance, they are the real builders of everything we are attaining in our fatherland. The people are the owners of the press and radio television and they must assess whether they are properly served or not! And we must all serve the people and the cause of socialism, Romania's independence and peace! (loud and prolonged applause and cheers; chants: "Ceausescu and the people!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, all those present at the festive meeting stand up and cheer at length for the party, the Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania).

SOMALI DEFENSE MINISTER VISITING BUCHAREST

AU171130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Aug (AGERPRES)--A military delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic led by Major-General Omar Naji Mohamed, minister of defense, are now in Bucharest for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Major-General Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS

Italian Ambassador

AU171840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 17 President Nicolae Ceausescu received Benedetto Santarelli who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to Romania.

In an address occasioned by this accreditation the Romanian head of state stressed the good relations of friendship established in centuries between the Romanian people and the Italian people, between the two countries and considered that multiple possibilities existed for a further development of the bilateral Romanian-Italian cooperation on multiple planes.

After highlighting the principles on which Romania's foreign policy is founded, the address goes on: "As a European country Romania is attaching special importance to the implementation of European security, is militating for the Madrid Conference to conclude in positive results apt to give a strong impetus to the coherent implementation of the Helsinki documents. Romania considers that everything must be done for halting the siting and development of new nuclear rockets in Europe. We consider that at present arms race is the main danger threatening the peace and existence of mankind and therefore there must be an immediate passing to concrete disarmament, nuclear disarmament measures first of all."

The address stresses the need for efforts to be intensified by all states, by those economically advanced first of all, for liquidating underdevelopment, for doing away with the great gaps existing between the rich and the poor countries, for building a new international economic order.

The ambassador said in the address presented on the occasion, "The fact that we belong to different political, economic and social systems and that we are loyal to different alliances does not hinder the achievement of an ever wider collaboration, and this has been proved obviously."

The address stresses: "Besides our bilateral collaboration, I believe that deserving mention is the way in which our countries are making an active concrete contribution to the international life. They are doing this setting out from the joint aspiration after achieving most adequate conditions for the resumption of the process of detente and for the consolidation of peace. Inspired by these ideals Italy and Romania participate actively in the works of the Madrid Conference in view of achieving positive results apt to open most ample perspectives of peace and collaboration to the peoples of the participant countries. I should also mention the great importance attached by our countries. I should also mention the great importance attached by our countries to the problems of disarmament."

Spanish Ambassador

AU171842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Jose Maria Alvarez de Sotomayor y Castro who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Spain to Romania.

The address presented by President Nicolae Ceausescu at this accreditation expresses satisfaction at the relations of friendship and collaboration which develop fruitfully between the two countries, relations grounded on the traditional friendship between the two peoples, on their deep affinities of language and culture, on their common Latin origin, as well as on the principles of full equality, mutual esteem and respect. The great possibilities of further intensifying and diversifying collaboration, both bilaterally and on third markets are pointed out.

After emphasizing the fruitful Romanian-Spanish collaboration in the problems of European security and cooperation the address reads: "I express my confidence that this good collaboration will continue, in order that the Madrid Conference may conclude in positive, substantial results, apt to give a new and strong impetus to the process of building security and developing cooperation on the continent."

In the address presented by the ambassador, he reveals the ascending course of the relations between Romania and Spain, as well as the wish for action to be taken for the amplification of the relations of cooperation between the two countries in domains of mutual interest.

The ambassador's address also eulogizes President Ceausescu's strong personality as champion of his homeland's independence, tireless upholder of the necessary international dialogue in order to find solutions to the issues which affect world's peaceful coexistence.

Danish Ambassador

AU171841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the credentials of Denmark's new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania, Lorenz Petersen.

In the address occasioned by the presentation of credentials the good relations between Romania and Denmark based on principles of mutual esteem and respect are called forth.

Highlighting that in the present, particularly complex and contradictory international situation Romania considers that everything possible is necessary to be done in order to avoid the emergence of new factors that could deteriorate it, the address goes on: "As an European country Romania militates for the Madrid Conference to conclude in positive results, apt to give an impetus to the translation into life of the Helsinki Final Act, as a coherent whole. We declare for convening a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, for halting the emplacement and development of new nuclear missiles on the European continent, for passing to taking specific measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament, first of all, as soon as possible."

The speech presented by the Danish ambassador stresses that Romania and Denmark have good, long-standing relations, and reads inter alia: "In today's world, Denmark, just as Romania, remains firmly attached to the principles of maintained international peace and security, non-intervention and coexistence of all states on an equal footing. We also believe that the developments in Europe call for an active participation and efforts for detente."

BRIEFS

PRC EXHIBITION AT CONSTANTA--Bucharest, 4 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 4 opened at the National History and Archaeology Museum of Constanta was the pictorial exhibition "On Years Since the Foundation of the Chinese Communist Party" arranged by the History Museum of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Revolutionary and Democratic Movement in Romania in collaboration with the Museum of the Chinese Revolution and the Bucharest embassy of the People's Republic of China. Attending the opening were representatives of local party and state bodies, working people of enterprises and institutions, tourists spending holidays on the Littoral. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 4 Aug 81 AU]

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH CAR--The proceedings of the sixth session of the joint Romanian-Central African Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation ended in Bangui. The session protocol was signed by Gheorghe Lazar, deputy minister of forestry economy and construction materials, and by Foreign Minister Jean-Pierre Kombet. During his visit to Bangui Gheorghe Lazar met with members of the Central African government. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 13 Aug 81 AU]

TANJUG ON BREZHNEV MEETING WITH POLISH LEADERS

LD171656 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Aug (TANJUG)--The traditional Crimea meetings between Soviet leader Brezhnev and the highest officials of the East European socialist community countries ended late last week with the stay of Polish leaders Kania and Jaruzelski. The Crimea meetings are assessed here in Moscow as important and successful. The talks, as is noted here, reflected common stands on numerous questions.

Of all Crimea meetings this year, the meeting between Brezhnev and Kania and Jaruzelski has doubtlessly drawn the greatest interest. The meeting with the Polish leaders (?is) assessed here as doubtlessly the most successful of this year's Crimea meetings. This does not, however, mean that all issues in dispute in Soviet-Polish relations have been resolved but, as observers assess, it is important that the Polish party's line of the stabilization of conditions in the country has again been given support by the Soviet leadership.

DRAGAN, GDR'S SCHUERER ASSESS BILATERAL TIES

LD172340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 Aug (TANJUG)--At the end of several days vacation in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, Gerhard Schuerer, deputy premier of the GDR, had talks here with Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. He made an assessment for TANJUG and DELO of Ljubljana of the relations, primarily economic relations, between Yugoslavia and the GDR.

I assess relations between the GDR and Yugoslavia as very good, Gerhard Schuerer said. Speaking about economic relations, he stressed that following the meeting between President Tito and Honecker in Berlin and Belgrade, a very good political and economic basis for comprehensive cooperation had been created. This is reflected in particular in the very dynamic economic cooperation. We planned 6 years ago that the commodity exchange between our two countries should reach $3.2 billion. We have reached this target through agreement and mutual efforts. In October 1980, the plan for this year was coordinated. At that time, the target was also set for commodity exchange between the GDR and SFRY to reach $5.5 billion in 1985. The most important aspects of this cooperation are specialization and industrial cooperation. Furthermore, this all includes participation in long-term investments, such as the processing of aluminum in Sibenik or at the titanium oxide factory in Celje, for instance. Regular commodity exchange between the two countries is no less significant.

During my visit in Slovenia, I met many leading officials and representatives of many large Slovene work organizations, as well as representatives of the Ljubljana bank. On those occasions, a whole series of useful proposals were put forward which should be implemented by the businessmen of our country and of Yugoslavia.

I convey the wish of my country's businessmen, and this is my personal wish too, that cooperation between the GDR and Yugoslavia should continue to deepen, in particular cooperation in the sphere of joint ventures on third markets, said Gerhard Schuerer, deputy premier of the GDR and candidate member of the SED Politburo.

Agreeing with the assessment of relations and economic cooperation between our country and the GDR, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that the very broad and mutually useful cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY so far, has provided numerous prospects for even better results.

"I acquainted the GDR deputy premier with the SFRY's new plan, its political situation and in particular with our orientations following the third self-managers' congress of Yugoslavia, as well as with preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. He was convinced that all our efforts are directed at marching as consistently as possible along Tito's path. He saw that we have undertaken economic stabilization seriously and in a dedicated manner, this being our only alternative now and in the years to come."

Economic relations between our country and the GDR, Zvone Dragan went on, are developing successfully and the indices of the results are increasing. In order to arrive at even better results, a better quality basis and better organizational standards should be ensured. What is particularly significant in the entire cooperation is the fact that our joint long-term deals represent over 50 percent of all the deals of the two countries. This is an important factor of stability of cooperation. Zvone Dragan also noted that we could not be satisfied with the level of industrial cooperation and specialization. This means, he said, that there is room for fresh opportunities for business which reduce oscillations in cooperation of the two countries and represents an essential factor for stability in the circumstances prevailing in Europe and the world today. "Our interest is to aspire in future cooperation to increase the share of Yugoslav equipment and products which have a higher degree of processing, in our exports."

In conclusion, Zvone Dragan agreed with the assessment made by the GDR deputy premier about the currently low level of joint ventures by our country and the GDR on third markets, as well as the fact that economic and political relations with nonaligned and developing countries provide great opportunities for considerably broader joint ventures of the GDR and the SFRY in these areas.

PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST DELEGATION VISITS DUBROVNIK

AU171800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 81 p 8

[Text] Dubrovnik, 13 Aug (TANJUG)--The delegation of the Portuguese Socialist Party led by its Secretary General Mario Soares, which is currently on an official and friendly visit of several days to our country, arrived in Dubrovnik today. At Dubrovnik airport, Soares and members of the delegation were welcomed by Liborio Polanda, president of the Dubrovnik SAWP Communal Conference, and other officials.

Members of the delegation, who are guests of the SAWPY Federal Conference, will spend 3 days in Dubrovnik and will tour the town's cultural-historic monuments, visit some nearby recreation places and will be expected to attend a performance of the Dubrovnik summer festival.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF GREETS BORDER GUARDS

LD150518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0841 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--In connection with Border Guards' Day on 15 August, Adm Branko Mamula, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, sent the following message of congratulations to the soldiers and officers of the border units:

"This year the border units' holiday is being celebrated within the framework of the jubilee year marking the 40th anniversary of the uprising and revolution, as well as within the framework of efforts by the country and society to eliminate the present difficulties, to continue on the path of revolution and of Tito and to ensure the unity, integrity and stability of the country in the future.

"In the past, the border units have conscientiously and responsibly carried out the tasks of protecting the inviolability of our self-managing socialist community's borders. In order to achieve still better results in the education of present and future generations of our borders' custodians, always follow the examples of the high awareness, bravery and courage which were displayed by the members of the national defense corps of Yugoslavia and the border units in the stormy years immediately following our country's liberation, as well as the extraordinary and close comradeship which is necessary to perform the border guards' complex tasks.

"You are expected to make still greater efforts to improve the military-technical knowledge, to strengthen the moral-political unity and to develop the all-round cooperation with the population that are necessary to preserve the inviolability of the SFRY borders. You are also expected to fully contribute to the consolidation of Yugoslav togetherness in every section of our long state borders.

"The promise which you made to the supreme commander, Comrade Tito, to follow his path and to strengthen and develop the achievements of the national liberation war and socialist revolution, remains your lasting obligation and one which is assurming increasing importance.

"I wish you new successes in your responsible work and tasks."

BORBA ON REASONS WHY KOSOVO CANNOT BE REPUBLIC

LD141100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0921 GMT 14 Aug 81

["Why Kosovo Cannot Be a Republic"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG features) [as received]--There are several reasons why the Autonomous Province of Kosovo cannot be a republic within the federal system of Yugoslavia. The main reason lies in the fact that the republic is, in Yugoslav conditions, the expression of statehood. The creation of a separate republic in Kosovo would represent a precedent in history by creating two states of the same nation in close proximity.

This, among other things, was pointed out by eminent Yugoslav publicist Jovan Raicevic in his study published by the Belgrade daily BORBA. One nation, the author underlines, cannot have two national states. The process of the formation of each nation is unique, but, as a rule, small groups of nations remain on the other side of the national border, thereby representing national minorities in the neighbouring state. It is superfluous to underline the extent to which international relations would be burdened by the launching of the process of the creation of two parallel states of the same nation in different countries.

The world today is divided into military-political blocs, and the interest of the blocs in the "fate" of these "newly-created" states can well be imagined. Sharp confrontation could not be avoided. Proof of this lies in the "dual" national states which arose out of the Second World War and are today the "front line" of bloc conflict. Besides, if the creation of two or more states of the same nation were permitted, the aspiration could arise for unification into the same state. In this case, this would create a territorial problem, which could probably only be solved through war.

Raicevic points out that in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia alone there are members of some ten national minotities. Albanians make up 13 to 14 percent of the population. What would happen if all these national minorities in this republic of Yugoslavia or in any other country were given statehood? The question also arises as to what percentage of population should be the basis for the giving of statehood. Thereby, the principle would not be a principle if it were valid for one and not for all nationalities.

The slogan "Kosovo--Republic" also contained the thesis of the linking of members of Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. The demand was put forward that those parts of Macedonia and Montenegro where there are also members of Albanian nationality be joined to Kosovo and a common republic be formed. Albanian account for some 7 percent of the population in Yugoslavia, Serbs for 40 percent, Croats for 22 percent. It is not difficult to imagine what difficulties could arise in national relations and national equality from a similar demand from the Serbs or Croats for a "territorial gathering" of their nations.

Jovan Raicevic stresses that he is not polemizing with any official demand that Kosovo be given the status of republic, but with the slogan put forward in the street demonstrations in 1968 and taken up by the leaders of this years' unrests in Kosovo. He underlines that the slogan was supported by the instigators of greater Albanian hegemonism, the ultimate aim of which is the secession of Kosovo from Yugoslavia and its joining to Albania. They were supported by the Cominform, Stalinist enemies of Yugoslavia and some emigrant groups abroad, and their aim is the destabilisation and disintegration of Yugoslavia.

Raicevic speaks in length of the equality of the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia and of the equal rights enjoyed by the members of Albanian nationality. Besides the right to the use of their own language, education in that language, the development of their own culture etc., there is also a right which may at first sight appear paradoxical: The members of the national minorities in Yugoslavia have the right to fly the flags of their mother nations at various celebrations. A member of Albanian nationality will, according to the system of collective leadership, one day be the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia (there has already been an Albanian nationality vice-president). Members of Albanian nationality, as those of other nationalities, are assured access to all the highest state and party functions in Yugoslavia.

The slogan "Kosovo:--Republic" implies in the final analysis the secession of Kosovo from Yugoslavia and its joining to Albania. This, it can freely be stated, is not desired by 90 percent of the Albanians in Kosovo, stresses Jovan Raicevic. He adds: " The greatest proof of this is that no Albanian who, like other Yugoslavs, can freely travel the world and decide where they will live and work, decides to emigrate to Albania."

'FAVORABLE' SITUATION NOTED IN KOSOVO COMMUNE

AU172118 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Due to the activity of all progressive forces led by the League of Communists, the security-political situation in the Orahovac commune is becoming more and more favorable every day. This was stated at today's consultative meeting of secretaries of the basic organizations and presidents of the action conference of the League of Communists of this commune. Savo Komadinic, executive secretary of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, also participated in the meeting.

As was stressed at the meeting, all organized sociopolitical forces have from the very beginning of the hostile demonstrations in Pristina and certain other Kosovo towns made great efforts so that the same thing would not occur in Orahovac. The hostile activity in this commune was reduced only to the writing of hostile slogans and pamphlets in Raskovac, Brdo and some other villages. By means of quick intervention, most proponents of this kind of hostile activity were detected.

At today's meeting, economic stabilization in the commune was also discussed. As was said, in the first half of this year, good production-financial results were achieved in Orahovac. The most important statement made at this meeting was that, along with political stabilization, all economic stabilization activities must be carried out.

KOSOVO UNIVERSITY PREPARING FOR NEW SEMESTER

LD171214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 17 Aug (TANJUG)--At the beginning of September 8,500 full-time and 5,450 part-time students will enroll in the university of the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo in Pristina.

In the University of Pristina, which last spring was a focus of Albanian nationalists' disorders, extensive preparations are under way to ensure the winter semester instruction be carried out regularly. According to the university presidency data, this university has 28,600 full-time students. As part of efforts toward bringing into harmony the number of students and the needs of the Kosovo economy, 19 percent less students have been enrolled than last year, natural sciences accounting for 56 percent and social sciences for the rest of the total available places at the university.

Next semester students' hostels in the province will accomodate close to 10,000 students. A new, modern hostel with 1,000 beds will also be opened in September as part of a modern students' centre also including a restaurant with the capacity of 10,000 meals a day.

During the summer in all local communities in Kosovo students' clubs were organized in which future students are able to discuss with politicians and representatives of the economy and science the political situation in the province. The local communities and municipalities in the students' permament places of residence were charged with issuing recommendations for the accomodation of their students in the hostels. In all university institutions efforts have been made to ensure the students maintain order and discipline by themselves.

SERBIAN TEACHERS, STUDENTS DIFFER ON ORGANIZATION

AU172055 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] In past discussions in Serbia, there has been much talk on how to organize communist lecturers at the university faculties and higher schools. There are primarily two views: Students advocate a united organization, while most teachers, particularly those on the faculties specializing in social sciences, believe that separate organizations of the League of Communists for the teaching staff should be formed. Here is a commentary by Zivojin Jerotijevic:

The main argument of the advocates of forming separate organizations is that such an organization promotes the most knowledgeable discussions on the vital problems of the university's work and reform, which have been insufficient so far. Such discussions, it is believed, would contribute to a greater involvement by the lecturers in the university's ideopolitical life and would overcome the current division according to years of study.

The view of the students is based on the opinion that united organizations are a vital condition for a frank and comprehensive approach to all the problems facing the university now. A division of teachers' and students' organizations of the League of Communists makes no ideological or political sense, students stress, because it would favor a division of communists according to their jobs and positions, and not according to the orientations and tasks facing the higher school institutions in implementing LCY policy.

Objectively, one cannot dispute the fact that there are specific ideological and political themes which teachers should discuss among themselves. These are primarily the discussions on the professional qualifications and evaluations of lecturers.

However, there are also many other things, such as the enrollment policy, the policy of studies, the students' standard of living, the ideological nature of instruction and the like, all of which call for the united activity of all communists at the faculties and higher schools.

Therefore, one could say that united organizations would be a considerably more favorable form of organization, on the condition that at the same time the work of aktivs and meetings of communist teachers be stressed more. Such a solution, judging by all indications, would further the unification of the ideopolitical life at faculties. It would put all communists in the position of jointly implementing the ideological and action unity on the basis of specific questions that concern both the teachers and students, of overcoming division and of suppressing intolerant attitudes by the individual lecturers toward the positions and views of students on the key problems of a self-managing reform of the university.

Logically, creative work is absolutely necessary for our political system. Besides, the self-managing processes in the society and culture can be developed only by real creators, independent and complete personalities. For this reason, the efforts to form unified organizations of the League of Communists at universities carry greater political weight because in such organizations various forms of the young people's creative work could be expressed. Communists engaged in scientific-educational and training work should constantly bear in mind that the technobureaucratic, nationalistic, liberalistic and other antisocialist and anti-self-managing forces seek their supporters precisely among the young people. For this reason, the struggle against counterrevolutionary indoctrination is one of the most important tasks of university teachers. With their activity in a unified organization of the League of Communists, teachers can best exert their positive influence.

SERBIAN ECONOMIC LOSSES INCREASE 94.6 PERCENT

AU141640 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] A session of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly has announced that the losses in the Serbian economy in the first 6 months this year were 94.6 percent higher than in the same period last year. The largest increase in losses was in industry: in coal production, the basic chemicals industry, vehicles manufacture, the food, engineering and timber industries and in the construction industry.

It was said at the session that this should be resolutely discussed in all work and sociopolitical organizations, for the losses arose during a period of high domestic demand and when many social measures had been put into effect to increase exports. It was assessed that primary distribution relations have contributed to the losses, but subjective shortcomings in associated labor organizations have had a much greater influence. These kinds of shortcomings can no longer be tolerated, for, it was said, no economic policy can be so good that it will offset lack of organization, lack of work and an absence of economic self-managing integration.

Therefore it was decided that talks with work organizations should be held in the Serbian Economic Chamber about the problems that have arisen and that urgent solutions should be proposed. Talks will also be held with the railroads about better and more efficient transportaiton of industrial raw materials. It was also assessed that the energy situation, which is very complicated, demands that everyone be economic in their consumption. An increase in coal production is therefore a first priority task. It was noted that consumer goods supplies are satisfactory, but that higher food production should be continued.

CLERICO-NATIONALIST ACTIVITIES CONDEMNED

'Appearance' of Virgin

LD151700 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 15 Aug 81

["Nefarious Business With the Virgin"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Mostar, 15 Aug (TANJUG)--Two types of business have emerged in relation to the hysteria which broke out recently near the small town of Citluk in Hercegovina, central Yugoslavia, where, on June 24, four boys and two girls claimed to have seen the Virgin Mary. Soon afterwards, believers began to leave money, foreign currency and gold near the place were the "appearance" allegedly took place. So far some ten million dinars (approximately 250,000 dollars) has accumulated near the spot.

Another type of business began when pro-fascist members of the Roman Catholic clergy found out that they could also profit from the "appearance" of the Virgin. Ustasha slogans began to appear around the designated spot where tens of thousands of credulous people gathered on pilgrimage. A group of youths, singing Ustasha songs on their return from Citluk, has been arrested.

Ustashas were Croatian fascist quislings in the Second World War who in the Jasenovac concentration camp alone killed 700,000 people.

Post-war Ustasha followers are performing the most brutal terroist acts against Yugoslavs abroad. Courts in the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Australia have in recent months severely sentenced them for their crimes.

A local priest who first dissociated himself from the children's account of the appearance of the Virgin said in a recent speech that the time had come "for the people to free themselves from 40 years of slavery." Yugoslavia this year celebrates the beginning of the uprising against fascist and domestic quislings 40 years ago.

The Mostar Bishop, Zanic, has already three times visited the "sacred place."

Psychiatrists say that the six children who allegedly, can "see" the Virgin, show symptoms of religious hysteria--they all come from handicapped families. Frano Buntic, a local official, sees no mystery in this: "All this hostile business was concocted beforehand, and the Virgin is being used for foul political objectives. The people here should be openly told this."

Meanwhile, the financial and political business has been flourishing in Citluk. The Citluk farmers are getting the worst of it as the crowds of visitors have trampled down their crops and their tobacco fields and plantations have remained unharvested.

Pro-Ustasha Activity

LD150010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Ljubuski, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--The Ljubuski Socialist Alliance's Municipal Conference Presidium and the Socialist Alliance branch in the village of Lipno near Ljubuski sharply condemned the hostile behavior of a group of youngsters from this village. This condemnation was expressed by all working people and citizens of the Ljubuski area.

What happened in the village of Lipno near Ljubuski? Returning from the so-called homage to our lady in Medjugorje which was artfully invented and launched a few days ago with the aim of exploiting religious feelings for reactionary purposes, Ivan Brkic, Mirko Saravanja, Jozo Raspudic, Jozo Marincic, Rudan Coric and Marijan Paponja sang pro-Ustasha nationalist songs which caused disgust among the inhabitants of villages through which they passed. The inhabitants demanded that all social factors undertake corresponding political and other measures against the youngsters.

The reaction of the public and sociopolitical organizations was efficacious and in keeping with the gravity of this act.

The meeting of the Ljubuski Socialist Alliance's Municipal Conference Presidium, which considered the report on the hostile behavior of this group of youngsters from Lipno, unanimously expressed the sharpest condemnation of these acts. It was assessed that the political situation in the municipality is basically good. The report also stated that the working people and citizens of this area are jealously guarding all achievements of our revolution and are prepared at any time to resolutely defend them from any hostile attack. In this area, too, hostile nationalist pro-Ustasha elements are trying to undermine the brotherhood and unity of the people--members of the Croat, Muslim and Serbian nationalities--and their equal life. These elements are not choosy in their means for attacking the achievements of Tito's revolution for which so many people in this area sacrificed their lives.

We have paid with blood for the freedom gained and we shall therefore not allow anybody to dare at any time or place (?to encroach) on that which we are prepared to defend successfully: freedom, brotherhood and unity, the country's self-management and all the achievements which socialist self-management has brought us. This was stressed at the SAWP Municipal Conference session and unanimously backed at the Socialist Alliance branch meeting in the village of Lipno, at which this enemy attack was also most severely condemned.

At the meeting in the village of Lipno, at which the behavior of the above-mentioned village youths was unanimously condemned, the pro-Ustasha nationalistic behavior was directly connected with the so-called apparition of our lady in Medjugorje, Citluk municipality. It was stressed that nobody is opposed to religion and believers and that freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Constitution and the law on the legal position of religious communities.

However, the reactionary circles of the Catholic and other churches are trying to politicize religious life, to abuse and manipulate citizens' religious sentiments, thereby offending the religious sentiments and the believers themselves. We fought successfully for the revolution together with the believers. We built with them and are building with them a better socialist life, but we cannot allow that under the shield of religion overt pro-Ustasha enemy phenomena be smuggled through which invite to religious and national hatred, to bringing about quarreling between people and nations, to slinging mud on the achievements of socialist self-managing development, it was stressed at this meeting. We have nothing against our lady and nothing against her so-called apparition either--though the official church, too, interprets this as superstition--but we are and shall be with all means at our disposal against nationalistic slogans, against various pro-Ustasha symbols which, instead of our lady, are appearing there written on stones.

In this connection it was stated that Jozo Zovko, a friar from Citluk, attacks in his "church sermons" the 40th anniversary of freedom and launches politically calculated slogans with the aim of introducing national hatred among our nations and nationalities, activities which are directly linked with the Ustasha propaganda and its clerico-nationalistic advocates.

In the past 50 days or so the bishop of Mostar Zanic also found time to come and speak three times, though believers in neighboring parishes have been waiting for years for the bishop to come to carry out the rite of confirmation, but he has not come.

The unanimous view is that the apparition of Our Lady is not coincidence but that it is programmed from a center by individuals in the Catholic hierarchy. At their Lipno meeting the Branch members stressed that they are full of indignation at such an attack, and they noted that it casts a strain on this area and its people. At the same time all of them raised the question of what has led and motivated these youths to sing Ustasha and nationalistic songs, because this is not the way they were educated and brought up. The people of this area, it was said at those meetings, are resolved that such events will not and must not be repeated.

'Perfidious Work'

LD171740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Citluk, 17 Aug (TANJUG)--The Municipal Conference of the SAWP of Citluk held an extended session today to discuss the political and security situation in the municipality and in this connection also the events linked with the alleged appearance of Our Lady in the village of Bijakovici in Medjugorje in the Citluk area.

On this occasion, too, it was repeated that the "resurrection of the Virgin Mary was the perfidious work of clerico-nationalists and a crude manipulation of the religious feelings of our citizen-believers, with the basic intention of jeopardizing the achievements of the socialist revolution in this area and further afield." These perfidious games by clerico-nationalists in this area, which represent an integral part of intensified organized activity by the external and internal enemy against socialist self-management, against Yugoslavia and against the brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities, were most vigorously denounced at the session, and a firm resolve was expressed to prevent these and similar attempts.

The real objectives of the clerico-nationalists, it was said at the session of the Municipal Conference of the SAWP of Citluk, are directed against the achievements of our revolution, against socialist self-management and against our constitutional system as manifested by many enemy slogans and Ustasha symbols on the spot where, allegedly, Our Lady appeared for the first time.

The session also vigorously denounced the conduct of a section of the priests in this situation. It was stressed that what Bishop Zanic, Father Jozo Zovko, Father Ferdo Vlasic and others of their ilk plan is the same thing that is dreamed of and planned by the Ustasha terrorist organization. No one will be permitted to misuse religious freedoms, to attack brotherhood and unity and other achievements of our socialist revolution and to poison our young people. This was the message spelled out by members of the Municipal Conference of the SAWP of Citluk.

TETOVO COMMUNE URGES MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE STUDY

AU171650 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] Tetovo, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--The study of Macedonian in the primary schools of the Tetovo commune in which instruction is in Albanian and Turkish was the main topic at an expanded session of the Executive Council of the Tetovo Communal Assembly today. In the primary schools of the commune, only 5 of the 54 teachers who teach Macedonian to the Albanian pupils have the necessary qualifications. A large number of pupils of Albanian nationality in this area cannot speak Macedonian even after 6 years of study.

The need to adopt a more responsible attitude to employing teachers who will teach Macedonian was pointed out at the session. It was requested that the present practice of placing notices for these teachers only on school notice boards or in the local information media should end, and that announcements inviting applications to fill these vacancies should be made in a wider area.

KRAIGHER RECEIVES AWARD AT KOZJANSKO MEETING

LD161401 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0956 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Planina Pri Sevnici, 16 Aug (TANJUG)--Several thousand inhabitants of the Kozjansko area municipalities gathered today in the village of Planina Pri Sevnici to attend the traditional meeting of aktivists and veterans of the national liberation war from this area. At a conference of delegates of the Kozjansko detachment, aktivists of the Kozjansko district and veterans of the second state security battalion, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, was presented with the charter of honorary citizen of Kozjansko municipalities. The joint charter of honorary citizen of the municipalities of Sentjur, Smarje Pri Jelsak, Krsko, Sevnica, Lasko and Brezice was awarded to Kraigher for his contribution in the organization of the liberation front, popular uprising and the armed struggle in Kozjansko, where he carried out the most responsible tasks and duties.

Thanking those present for the award presented to him, on behalf of aktivists, veterans, working people and citizens of this region, by Stanko Lesnika, chairman of the Sentjur Municipal Assembly, Sergej Kraigher evoked memories of the wartime events in Kozjansko. He also stressed the importance of the contribution made by inhabitants of this region of Slovenia to the victory of the national liberation war, to the building of socialist self-management society and to the development of the Yugoslav community of fraternal nations and nationalities.

KRSKO NUCLEAR PLANT TO BEGIN TEST PRODUCTION

AU171705 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 81 p 5

[S. Festic report]

[Summary] Krsko, 12 Aug--The Krsko nuclear plant will begin test production within 1 week and regular production in October of this year.

In the next 5 years, the uranium for the plant will be imported, while after 1985, when uranium production in the Zirovski Vrh uranium mine will begin, the nuclear plant will be supplied with domestic uranium fuel. Experts believe that the Zirovski Vrh mine will be able to provide sufficient uranium for two nuclear powerplants.

The Krsko nuclear powerplant of 632 mw will produce 4.5 billion kw of electric energy annually One of the features of this powerplant is its high degree of exploitation: It will operate at least 6,000 to 6,500 hours annually, or an average of some 16.5 to 18 hours daily. This year alone, it will produce at least 1 billion kw-hours of electricity.

The value of the electricity produced, according to the current prices, will be some 6.5 billion dinars anually. However, this is not the most important point. What is important is that with the nuclear powerplant, we will have the most modern source of electricity, which will be independent of weather and other conditions. We will also obtain new experts whose experiences will be valuable when other similar energy works are built before the end of this century.